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HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

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DISCOURSE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

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SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF MORMON LIFE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
Saturday, July 3, 1858.

ENTRANCE OF THE ARMY INTO SALT LAKE CITY.

The Army of Utah, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General JOHNSTON, entered this Valley on Saturday, the 26th ult., an hour or two after my letter of that date was mailed to you. It was about 9½ o'clock in the morning when the right of the advance column emerged from the cleft of the Wasatch Mountains known as Emigration Cañon, and began to spread its long line over the tortuous road down the "bench" towards the city. The day was perfectly clear, and the whole line of march could be distinctly seen as the troops trailed over the gentle slope from the mountain-foot to the river-bottom, presenting the finest possible view which could be had of an army in motion. Gen. JOHNSTON had issued an order on the evening preceding his entrance to the city, commanding the enforcement of the strictest discipline while passing through the city, and ordering the instant arrest of every man who should leave the column upon any pretence whatever. The object of this order was achieved, and the army presented an example of the most perfect decorum, neither by word or deed manifesting the least symptoms of the ill-will which it is well known was felt among the troops towards the people who had kept them freezing on Green River during a long and comfortless Winter.

The line of the Army, as it trailed into the city, was at least ten miles long, and when the head of the column had advanced to the temporary camping-ground west of the Jordan River flowing through the valley bottom, we could look from the General's tent and see the glistening bayonets and the snowy wagon covers of the rear still defiling out from the mountains. The scene was magnificent and cheering to Gentile eyes, but exceedingly humiliating to the few Mormons who witnessed it,—men who had repeatedly prophesied "in the name of Israel's God" that the Army should never enter the Valley, and whose private conversations and public speeches for months past have been full of brave declarations of their power and determination to see that the prophesy was fulfilled. It is due to them to remark here, however, that they still maintain their ability to have excluded the Army, declare that they would have done it had volunteers been sent instead of "regulars," or if the Peace Commissioners had not come and made them promises which they chose to accept as conditions of their forbearance. But more upon these points anon.

THE MORMON LINE OF DEFENCES.

In the army the facilities of the Mormons for defence against the troops is a topic of general mirth, and especially the defences in Echo Cañon, understood to have been planned by Major S. M. BLAIR—a brave and determined man beyond all doubt—a superior Indian fighter, but a perfect babe in military knowledge when the enemy are to be dealt with—are composed of American troops under officers famed for military science, knowledge and skill. There are in this army many officers who served in Mexico, all of whom declare that Echo Cañon, even had it been crowded with Mormon militia, would have presented not a quarter of the difficulties to General JOHNSTON's command that were so brilliantly overcome at Cerro Gordo or Molina del Rey. The heights of the Cañon and its deep dells constituted nothing more nor less than a trap for those who might attempt to dispute the passage of troops, for they would require far greater resources to defend them than to assail. Such is the universal opinion in the army, whose officers crack a perfect fusilade of jokes over the Echo Cañon bug bear which had filled the public eye in the States and at Washington for months.

A MILITARY RECONNOISSANCE.

The army, as I have already said, camped on the Jordan, spreading their tents and wagons for a mile or more, along its banks. On Monday, the 28th ult., General JOHNSTON started out, with a Board of army Officers, to examine the country, with a view to selecting sites for the military posts he has to establish in the Territory. You are already aware that Cache Valley has been urged upon his attention by the people here, and it was supposed at first that he would establish the Winter quarters there. Further information, however, has satisfied him that, although that valley has an abundance of fine grass, water and timber, it is too bleak and cold for the comfortable quartering of the army during the Winter season,—besides being too far from this Valley to command it as readily as he deems important to the public interests. The probability, therefore, is that General JOHNSTON will not select Cache Valley unless a suitable locality cannot be found elsewhere.

The purposes of the reconnoissance upon which he started on Monday last, was to ascertain by personal inspection what is the character of Loville, Rush, Skull and Cedar Valleys, lying to the west or south of Great Salt Lake. He was accompanied by his Adjutant, Major PORTER, Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH, Captain MARCY and Captain NEWTON, and other officers of the army, and by a number of civilians, including Major BEN. McCULLOCK, DAVID A. BURR, former Deputy-Surveyor of the Territory, and Captain J. M. HARBIN, of California,—all of whom are more or less familiar with the countries to be visited. The party were escorted by Captain DE LAUSSURE's Company.

THE ARMY LEAVING THE CITY—PERMANENT QUARTERS.

During the absence of the General, the command of the camp on Jordan devolved upon Colonel ALEXANDER, of the 10th Infantry, under whose orders the troops moved on Tuesday to BRIGHAM's Cañon, twelve miles south of the City, and on Wednesday six miles further to West Creek Cañon, for the purpose of obtaining the necessary feed for their great herds, the grass in the Valley being quite insufficient. The army will probably remain in its present neighborhood; its permanent locations are decided upon and designated. General JOHNSTON manifests a considerate desire that his command should incommode the people little as possible. And although every foot of land in the Territory still belongs to the United States, he is not disposed to deprive the citizens of their pasture ranges for cattle. They do not give him credit for any such sentiment, but some of their leaders indicate the bitterest and most captious spirit towards him, speaking of him as a "d—d hound," &c., because he did not go at once with the entire army to some point distant from the city.

A VISIT TO PROVO—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The army being fairly in camp in the Jordan, your correspondent started on Saturday evening for Provo City, forty eight miles south of this place, and in the valley of Utah Lake, where the head men of the Mormon Church, and the mass of the people who abandoned their homes in this city, are at present congregated. The road to Provo lies directly southward up the Valley of Salt Lake—for the Jordan River runs to the northward—crossing a succession of "benches," until it strikes the "Point of the Mountain,"—a spur of the Wasatch, jutting out some miles from the main range, and overlooking the valley of the Jordan, hundreds of feet below where that stream bursts through its ancient wall of hills, and enters the Valley of Salt Lake, with its burden of the fresh and pure water of Utah Lake, of which Jordan is the outlet. The "Point of the Mountain" is turned by a fine road, lying upon a shelf in the crumbling rock, cut there by the Mormons, and kept in order by them. Leaving the "Point" we descended to the higher bench, bounding Utah Valley on the north, where we found the city of Lehi, about thirty-three miles from Salt Lake City. Here we halted for the night, finding "accommodations" at the house of Bishop EVANS, an elderly member of the brotherhood, who rejoices in half a dozen wives and lots of babies. Lehi is surrounded by a mud wall, some ten feet high and six feet thick at its base, reared originally for protection from Indians, who, until quite recently, were in the habit of descending upon the settlements for purposes of murder and plunder. The town ordinarily contains perhaps a thousand to fifteen hundred inhabitants, but like all the settlements within a hundred miles south of Salt Lake, its population is swollen just now by the refugees from the latter valley, who are stored away in every vacant corner where the slightest shelter may be obtained. The town is anything but neat, and has no picturesque feature, if we except the Mountain Spur, which towers up in the east, its base within perhaps half a mile of the city wall. The people, evidently, are too hardly driven to labor for the commonest necessaries of life, to be able to pay any attention to appearances. Indeed, poverty marked the house of our Bishop landlord, who seemed an honest, simple-hearted man, quite content with the rude simplicity of his life, and totally oblivious to the fact that his several wives were deprived of many of those things known as necessaries of life—not to say comforts and luxuries—enjoyed by the families of the farmers or mechanics of the States.

Starting again at daylight the following morning, and passing through the settlements of American Fork and Battle Creek, we arrived at Provo City by 7 o'clock, putting up at a small but comfortable hotel, kept by "Brother" ISAAC BULLOCK. Provo City lies just south of a rapid mountain stream known as Provo River, and a mile or two east of Utah Lake,—while the mountain range rises in almost perpendicular steeps from its eastern edge. It is better watered than Salt Lake City, has an abundance of good water passing through it, and there is more good land in its vicinity susceptible of irrigation and cultivation than in its neighboring valley on the north. It certainly possesses the finest natural advantages for a large city,—but the Salt Lake settlement has obtained too great a start for successful competition. If these mountain settlements continue to be occupied either by the Mormons or any other people, Provo must eventually become the chief seat of manufactures It already contains several mills and a machine shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The rumor that it is designed to make it the head quarters of the Church in future has no other foundation than the casual remarks of the leaders in favor of abandoning and burning Salt Lake City, if the army should be quartered in or very near to it.

THE REFUGEES IN PROVO—BRIGHAM'S HAREM.

We found Provo overflowing with the refugees, living in all sorts of habitations,—some camping out in diminutive tents of calico or white sheeting—others in lodges of willow twigs, and still others under the shade of roofs made of strong willow blankets or carpets stretched upon a frame-work of poles. With all of these comfort was out of the question,—but thousands have nevertheless submitted in silence to the order of their Priestly leaders which consigned them to such a mode of life. A few of the more wealthy have erected board shanties for themselves, which in this climate, and during the Summer season, are very comfortable. Governor YOUNG has covered an entire block with this sort of provision for the accommodation of his "domestic institutions." The locality which he has selected is upon the bench on the eastern edge of the city, directly in the shadow of the steep mountain sides. Here he has completely inclosed a block with a row of board shanties one story high, all opening to the centre, and with no windows looking out upon the street. Thus the buildings form a hollow square, with a large court-yard in the centre, which is entered by gates placed near the corners. The buildings on two sides are fitted up for the accommodation of his numerous family, and those on the other as storehouses, stables, &c. The Gentile stranger witnessed a novel scene as he walked down the inner front of the range of family "shambles," amid the din of crying children "too numerous to mention," as he passed the long row of booths standing side by side, each with a wife at its door. I should be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission did I fail to say something in regard to the appearance of BRIGHAM's spirituals.

I had very little opportunity, however, for observation, as I found myself within the precincts of the Prophet's home sanctuary by accident, and was not warranted, therefore, in pausing for inspection. Such glance as I obtained, however, showed me that BRIGHAM is a man of some taste, and that his spirituals are generally fine-looking women—some of them, indeed, quite pretty, and all of them, so far as I could judge, intelligent. I suppose I saw in the shanty "quarters" some thirty women—but whether they were all of them wives of the Prophet, or whether these constituted his entire household, of course I am not informed. The general impression here seems to be that he has nearly or quite fifty wives. He only claims to have forty children living, having had forty seven altogether. This, doubtless, is the highest figure he can claim, as the "Saints" consider a large number of children subject of pride and boast. These wives are all their own servants, and the nurses of their own children. To see them sitting under the overhanging eaves of the shanties just at dusk, with their numerous children hanging around them, all crying, chattering or teasing at once, was certainly suggestive of a foundling hospital.

I was curious to know whether these women were happy in the strange life they led, and a glance at their faces impressed me with the conviction that theirs was the happiness of stolid listlessness, an existence in which all the higher and holier sentiments of refinement and affection had been sacrificed upon the altar of fanaticism. They seemed to me to be virtuous,—willing, perhaps, and resigned,—but nevertheless unhappy victims of self-inflicted tortures, by which they hoped to merit saintly reward. To a few of them, perhaps, these remarks would not apply. Some of the younger females appeared thoughtless or reckless, but the elder, who were educated in circles where woman was queen rather than vassal slave, wore their chains evidently with inward murmurings.

Among the latter I fancied I could distinguish her whose name had been secretly communicated to me by a mutual friend as one whose eyes had long since been opened to the degradation of her condition, and who was looking forward with earnest anticipations to the hour when she can safely claim protection and abandon the association with polygamy. I did not attempt to converse with any of the "sisters" in Provo in regard to the institutions amid which they live, for we Gentiles are watched with jealous eyes, and could not have introduced the subject without making trouble for the partnership wives as well as for ourselves. A couple of young Californians there on business, the other day, ventured a little of the commonest gallantry to the younger wives of an aged Bishop, who sported eight, and were suddenly brought up short by the fatherly husband with sundry significant and forcible intimations that the ladies in question were *his* wives. Our gallants took the hint and subsided, missing thereafter the refreshing bouquets which gentle hands had placed in their rooms day by day. But I digress.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

In a one-story adobe building, opposite his family block, BRIGHAM YOUNG has his office. He is a man of business, having large possessions, numerous mills and extensive herds of horses and cattle, and employs several clerks to keep his books, &c. An hour spent in this office, satisfied us that BRIGHAM fully understands the value of the axiom that "Order is Heaven's first law. BRIGHAM came here a poor man, and his adherents assure us that he receives not a cent from the Church as President, or in any other way. Yet he has become immensely wealthy. If the premises stated are true, he must have discovered how to "make bricks without straw"—for his riches cannot be the product of the labor of his own hands, nor the result of speculation, nor the rise of real estate in this Valley, where no man holds title to a foot of landed property.

My first view of BRIGHAM was obtained at public service on Sabbath morning. Service was held in a "Bowery," as it is called, on a public square in the centre of Provo City. This Bowery is constructed simply of posts driven in the ground, supporting a frame-work some fifteen feet overhead, upon which are laid willow brush cut on the neighboring creeks. The bower thus constructed was capable of seating perhaps two thousand persons. At one end is erected a rude platform or staging for the Presidency, the preachers and elders. As the hour of meeting approached, the streets were thronged with the people of all ages and conditions flocking to the bower, each with a chair of some sort in hand, as few benches had been provided under the shelter. The City Marshal superintended the seating of the crowd, manifesting quite as much energy in closing up all gaps and making the most of the room as would the most indefatigable usher at the Academy of Music on LAGRANGE's benefit night—for room was "an object." All around the edge of the bower, within hearing distance of the stand, wagons were drawn up, their occupants maintaining their seats in the vehicles while awaiting the words of inspiration from their Prophet's lips.

A MORMON AUDIENCE.

A glance at the audience shows us that three fourths of it is composed of women, all dressed with exceeding plainness, not to say coarseness, but many of them exceedingly pretty or interesting in personal appearance notwithstanding these disadvantages. I was struck with the fact that all seemed to have brought their children with them. There were few among them without nursing infants upon their knees. The exceeding youth of some of these mothers could not escape attention. One, at least, who sat near me, could scarcely have been fifteen years older than her babe, if even that. I sought the story of the tell-tale countenances of this vast female assemblage. Generally, it was that of the "miserably happy"—the only phrase I know of to express the desired idea. Some few of the oldest among them seemed happy and contented. The day of earthly joys and pleasures having passed away for them, they seemed to enter really into the religious fanaticism and superstition of the Mormon system. Among the younger "sisters," however, the prevailing expression of countenance betrayed a listlessness and recklessness, resulting from the absence of any future of hope or happiness on earth. This, I know, was also the opinion of other Gentile observers on the occasion referred to—an opinion strengthened hour by hour during my brief sojourn in Provo.

EVILS OF POLYGAMY.

I am quite satisfied that all we have heard of female misery and degradation, as the result of Polygamy, is true. I do not mean to say that every wife who shares her lord's affections with half a dozen others, lives a life of conscious misery—but that the general tendency of the system is to make woman an inferior being, deprive her of the courtesies accorded to the gentle sex under more fortunate circumstances, and to make her a soulless vassal instead of the refining element and pleasing ornament in the social circle, diffusing a cheerful radiance and genial warmth. How can it be otherwise when her natural affections are continually stifled, crushed or outraged, and she finds herself one of several servants rather than *the* companion and help mate of man? I have conversed with quite a number of the brethren here at Provo upon this subject. They talk about it with the utmost coolness, challenge us to present scripture proofs against the propriety of Polygamy, and argue its advantages with enthusiasm, claiming it to be a religious duty to raise up children to the Lord, and enforcing this duty in their public discussions and sermons in language which would disgrace a brothel. I do not believe that they are all insincere in this. That many of them are, I must believe, so long as I know them to be men of strong sense in regard to other matters; but the masses of the people whom I have met rather seem to me to have been willingly blinded—to have schooled themselves into the belief that they are performing a religious duty in carrying out the disgusting system of Polygamy.

The same remark will apply to this people in many other points. As a class they are industrious, they pay their debts, seem honest, brotherly, and full of religious faith and zeal. Upon one of these points we have, just at this time, a striking illustration here. Mr. H. McD. McELRATH, member of a New-York dry goods house, arrived here about a month ago, to see whether he could possibly collect a debt of nearly forty thousand dollars, due by a Mormon citizen of Salt Lake, who failed some time since. Already he has arranged satisfactorily for the settlement of the entire debt for its full amount. There is no question that there is peace and good order among the people themselves, so long as their Church is not offended, nor the ire of their prophets excited by some act of resistance to their will. The good order which reigns is the good order of despotism; an Ecclesiastical despotism, more thorough in its hold upon this people than any which France or Russia ever saw—because its hooks fasten in the consciences of its victims, while the evidences are only too decided that these influences are enforced, when necessary, by violence, blood, or oppression.

To return to the subject of Polygamy,—I find it is admitted that there is a great deal of contention among the plurality wives. Mr. CANDLAND, the keeper of the Globe Restaurant, at which I board, rejoices in four wives. He is earnest in his declarations that all his family nevertheless, is most orderly, peaceable and quiet; but he states that eminent qualities of government are necessary in the head of the family to maintain such order. His testimony is that of many others, who are strong in the faith. They say that the husband of many wives must be very circumspect, taking care that he shows no preference for one over the other,—else there is the Old Harry to pay. They argue with much earnestness that Polygamy checks sensuality, and that the children of a polygamous community are greater in number and healthier than among monogamists. Modern history does not sustain this assertion. It was not true of MOHAMMED and his disciples, is not true of the Turks,—and is clearly false so far as this people is concerned, as the notorious facts clearly show. In speaking of their domestic economy the Polygamists here say that each wife is left to magnify her office by a display of the virtues of patience, meekness and economy. Each in turn is made the stewardess of the household for a given time, and thus each is induced to strive to gain the approval of their common lord, as the wife who by her deportment and her success in domestic economy merits it, will get the best position in the husband's affections, and the greatest quotient of his love.

This, the brethren tell me, sometimes bears very hardly upon the first wife, who, while the only partner of her husband's lot, gets into the habit of prodigality and waste; and who suddenly finds herself obliged to engage in active competition with several others, for any share in the affections which she has been accustomed to claim and receive all alone! This sketch is drawn in the precise language in which it was given to me, by one of the most honest and out-spoken men among the faithful. How do my fair readers like the picture? In justice to these American Turks, however, let me say that when they find themselves unable to quell the strife in their families, they provide them separate residences, if able to do so. "Lady YOUNG," the first wife of BRIGHAM, has always succeeded in maintaing her title to a separate residence of her own, and the best one at that.

BRIGHAM AS AN ORATOR—HIS INFLUENCE OVER THE MORMONS—PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

On Sabbath morning, June 27, BRIGHAM YOUNG delivered a sermon to the Saints in the Bowery, at Provo. As he rose, every eye was turned upon him at once, and the stillness of the grave pervaded the place. The power which BRIGHAM holds over his people is almost incomprehensible. They hang upon his lips with reverence and awe, catching and treasuring his lightest word as though it were a pearl of inestimable value. Having repeatedly witnessed evidences of this worship of the Prophet, I was dismally disappointed with his personal appearance. I had imagined a fine-looking man, upon whose expansive brow dignity and power sat enthroned, a man whose presence would inspire respect for his genius, even in the scoffer or unbeliever. Nothing of the sort. He is a man a little above the medium height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, with a dull, bullet-looking sort of a head, sandy complexion, and an exceedingly sensual-looking mouth. When walking in the wind he usually wears a great pair of green goggles. With these upon his nose we would naturally take him for a country school-master, who had wielded the birch years enough to acquire a chronic back-ache. Without them, he looks the willful, unrestrained, and vulgar man of the world, who has just lost a heavy stake at a rat-fight. Far be it from me to caricature the man—I have no such intention. I do not mean to charge him with any of the vulgarities shadowed in his face, for I have not had sufficient opportunity for observation to be able to judge of his tastes in such connections; but the language employed above will give a clearer idea of his expression of countenance than any other I can employ. He is affable in his manners, exceedingly kind, but patronizing, to his associates and inferiors, easily excited at times, and always aping the dignity of royalty, with a mock gravity that is ludicrous to the unawed beholder. He is evidently a man of much shrewdness in worldly matters, a good business manager, a judge of human nature, and skillful player upon the weaknesses of his fellowmen, knowing exactly how to touch the chords which shall produce the music he wishes.

The order of his mind, nevertheless, is low and vulgar. He is not a logician, and is easily cornered in an argument upon almost any question with which any ordinarily skillful opponent is familiar. Everybody knows that he is uneducated. He is withal full of self-righteousness and vanity, and it would probably be difficult to find any more certain mode of giving him offence than by exposing his ignorance on any point, no matter how trivial, before his subjects. Among educated men of mind and mark, stripped of the glitter with which his position of Prophet and Priest surround him among his deluded followers, he would sink to the level of quite an ordinary man. Elder TAYLOR of New-York, formerly editor of the *Mormon*, is far his superior in personal appearance and in intellect.

Such is BRIGHAM YOUNG as he appeared to your correspondent. Now for his "sermon." He has a fine, full clear voice, which may be heard by a large audience. His speech is rather fluent than otherwise, and his attitude and gestures quite oratorical. Its effect upon his proselyted hearers is marked and decided. His sermon on Sunday last was certainly a very ordinary affair. I send you a *verbatim* report of his discourse:

SERMON OF BRIGHAM YOUNG—MR. BUCHANAN DENOUNCED AS AN OLD DOTARD—COUNSEL TO THE SAINTS.

Previous to the arrival of our brethren, the lately-returned missionaries, I had requested Brother HARVEY WHITLOCK to address the congregation to-day, for my own satisfaction, and I will give you the reason. In 1834 I went to Missouri. After the brethren had been driven from Jackson County I saw Brother HARVEY WHITLOCK, and heard him converse only a very few minutes, and from that time I have not had the privilege of hearing him preach, until to-day, although I have greatly desired it, from the short conversation we had twenty four years ago.

I shall give way for the missionaries when I have said enough to satisfy my own mind.

I am very well satisfied with Brother WHITLOCK's discourse, but I wish to make a little addition.

The people called Mormons by the world have a peculiarity about them that is understood by very few; in a great degree it is not comprehended even by the Church, and yet they acknowledge it. The nature of that peculiarity is simply this, the Gospel of Salvation—the Priesthood of the Son of God—is so ordered and organized, in the very nature of it, being a portion of that law of Heaven by which worlds are organized, that it is calculated to enlighten the children of men, and give them power to save themselves. It is of the same nature as the further principles of eternal existence by which the worlds are and were, and by which they will endure; and these principles are pure in their nature, from the fact that they are of God, who is pure, but without the revelation of the SPIRIT OF GOD NO MAN can understand them. That is the peculiarity there is about this mysterious work; and the whole world are astonished at the unity of this people.

"How is it that this great people can be controlled by one man?" is the question. To a certain extent, they can be controlled and form a unity, though not as much so as they will when they rightly learn and practice the true principles of union. You may theorize and prove by philosophy—in fact convince the world, theoretically, of the blessings of unity—and yet there is no union among them. What is the reason? Because they will not be governed by the Spirit of God.

We may correctly say that there is no difficulty in convincing people of the truth of the work in which we are engaged. We send our elders into the world, in the midst of all the religion and philosophy of the day, and Mormonism takes them up and weighs them "in balance," as the prophet says of the Lord's "measuring the seas in the hollow of his hand, and taking up the mountain as a very little thing." A person who understands the truth of the principles and doctrines we preach and believe in can handle the religions and philosophy of the day as a small matter; consequently it is not difficult to convince the world—there is but very little difficulty in convincing every person who will hearken to reason. You can convince them, but what is the difficulty brother WHITLOCK was speaking of? The majority of the human family do not love the truth, and many forsake it after they have embraced it.

To me it is evident that many who understand the truth do not govern themselves by it; consequently, no matter how true and beautiful truth is, you have to take the passions of the people and mould them to the law of God, and nothing less will accomplish that union and salvation which we are striving for. There is no other principle, spirit or power that will cause people to adhere to the truth. Take this whole people: they know that "Mormonism" is true, as well as they know that the sun now shines; their judgments, their feelings and their hearts convince them that it is true. There is no saving faith merely upon the principle of believing or acknowledging a fact. Take a course to let the Spirit of God leave your hearts, and every soul of you would apostatize.

Do you think that people will obey the truth because it is true, unless they love it? No, they will not. Truth is obeyed when it is loved. Strict obedience to the truth will alone enable people to dwell in the presence of the Almighty. Do people know this?

We see men and women leaving this people—this community. Are their judgments convinced that "Mormonism" is not true? No, for they know that it is true. What did OLIVER COWDERY—one of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon—say, after he had been away from the Church years and years? He saw and conversed with the Angel, who showed him the plates, and he handled them. He left the Church because he lost the love of the truth, and after he had traveled alone for years, a gentleman walked into his law office and said to him; "Mr. COWDERY, what do you think of the Book of Mormon now? Do you believe that it is true?" He replied, "No, Sir, I do not." "Well," said the gentleman, "I thought as much, for I concluded you had seen the folly of your ways, and had resolved to renounce what you once declared to be true." "Sir, you mistake me; I do not *believe* that the Book of Mormon is true, I am past *belief* on that point, for I KNOW that it is true as well as I know that you now sit before me." "Do you still testify that you saw an Angel?" "Yes, as much as I see you now, and I know the Book of Mormon to be true." Yet he forsook it. Every honest person who has fairly heard it, knows that "Mormonism" is true, if they have had the testimony of it; but to practice it in our lives is another thing.

When the people cleave to the Lord Almighty, receive of His spirit, and purify themselves continually and walk in the light of the Lord, they will never forsake their religion; they will be Mormons by day and by night, and forever; in other words they will be Latter Day Saints. Every one of you knows that these things are true. When men come into this Church merely through having their judgments convinced, they still must have the Spirit of God bearing witness to their spirits, or they will leave the Church, as sure as they are living beings. The Saints must become one, as Jesus said his disciples should be one; they must have the Spirit testifying to them of the truth, or the light that is in them will become darkness, and they will forsake this Kingdom and their religion. I wished to bear this testimony, and make this addition to what has been said by brother WHITLOCK.

Many of this congregation have left their homes, and, no doubt, are anxious to learn the news. It is needless for me to rehearse the past; that we have all experienced. It is best to speak of that which is before us, for our present acts prepare us to meet the future. And for the encouragement of the Latter Day Saints I will ask, When and where has the Lord our God deceived us? Never, and in no place. When have our leaders—those whom God has placed to guide the affairs of His Church and Kingdom upon the earth—deceived us? Let any person, if he can, rise up and point out the time and place when and where this people have been deceived by their leaders. We have not been deceived by them, for which God be thanked. He is on Israel's side. His arm is Almighty to save, and we have a refuge that the world have not. Whether in peace or war, in poverty or wealth, the Saints have a refuge that the ungodly have not. We have the wisdom that the Almighty has incorporated in our organization.

When people are dictated by the power of the Holy Ghost, there is but little danger of that people or that community being led wrong; the danger consists in your own neglect of your duty.

Are we in danger from our enemies? No, there is no danger, only in our neglecting the duties of a Saint. Are we in danger now? Have we been? No. Shall we be? No, we shall not.

It has been written that many should be slain for the testimony of Jesus, and in my humble opinion, there have already been enough slain to fulfill that prophecy. If I can live until I am one hundred and thirty five years old, I shall be perfectly satisfied to die a natural death, and to believe the revelation fulfilled, without being slain by mine enemies. I strive to live to do good on this earth; and I have all the time asked my Father in Heaven, in the name of Jesus, to let me depart, when I cease to do good, for I do not want to live any longer than while I continue to do good. I don't know that I shall quite come up to 135 years, but I intend to come near it as I can, to fight all the time, and kick off the earth, the devils that infest it, though at times it is pretty hard work to get faith enough to desire to live, to stem such floods of ignorance and sin.

We are not in opposition to anything in earth or hell, except the principle of death. God has introduced life, and it is the principle of life that we are after. The power of the enemy is all the time trying to destroy this life, and I am opposed to that power; I am at war with it, and expect to be. I do not expect to cease my exertions in a million of years hence no more than I do to-day; but the world is seeking that which will cause them to perish.

We are striving for eternal life, and are opposed to those who love and have the power of death. We have the influence and the power of life, and that necessarily brings us in opposition to those who prefer the principles of death.

I do not wish to say anything in regard to the life and conduct of this people; those things are before the world; and, as we have often published, we challenge them to prove that we are not loyal subjects of this Government and the Kingdom of Heaven. We have everything that produces peace and comfort, and will advance all men in life and happiness, so far as they will permit us.

Let this suffice, and I will give you the news.

What is the present situation of affairs? For us the clouds seem to be breaking. Probably, many of you have already learned that General JOHNSTON passed through Great Salt City, with his command under the strictest discipline. Not a house, fence, or sidewalk has been infringed upon by any of his command. Of course, the camp-followers are not under his control; but so far as his command is concerned, while passing through the city, he has carried out his promises to the letter.

We told Commissioners POWELL and McCULLOCH in conference, in answer to questions, that we most assuredly believed all they said, and all that President BUCHANAN dictated them to say, so far as their interest was concerned. We said that we believed that President BUCHANAN would fulfill his words, when his own interest prompted him so to do. We did not say whether he would or not, in opposition to his interest.

We have reason to believe that Colonel KANE, on his arrival at the frontiers, telegraphed to Washington, and that orders were immediately sent to stop the march of the Army for ten days. That savors of an anxiety for peace. I expect to see, if the late advices of the Government are carried out, that portion of the United States Army now here have the privilege of going where the interests of the country demand them; and the portion that was to start for this place ordered in other directions.

[Here the Prophet became excited and burst into a tirade against President BUCHANAN, calling him a *drivelling old dotard, whose own party allow should have been President 25 years ago, when he had a little sense about him, if ever.* But the Saints did not court war. They preferred peace, if it could be had, and they had made it. They were willing that "the world" should have the shadow of the settlement, provided the Saints had the substance, as he maintained they had. He cared nothing for his own name. He cared not if they trampled it under foot, but he had told them "don't trample *me* under foot, for if you do you'll have trouble." [Great laughter.]

Gen. JOHNSTON will soon repair to Winter quarters. When that is done, and we get the news good and solid that there are no more troops coming here, we will believe that the Government means peace, just as their Commissioners have told us, and will go to our homes again, and have no more trouble during this King; for, my word for it, if old BUCK ever gets his foot decently out of this scrape, he will never put it in again.

And now, sisters, don't tease your husbands to go back to your homes again. Don't be in a hurry. You are better off where you are. What would have been the case if you had been home this last week? Why, it would have been much as ever that *those ruffians*— [Here BRIGHAM stopped short. He evidently remembered that there were Gentiles reporting his words, and that such language, applied to the Army of the United States, was not politic. He turned off suddenly in a tangent, stumbled over a few confused words about Indians, and then declared that these mountains would have been full of bands of robbers and murderers, had not the Mormons settled the Valley. He continued:] *Stay where you are,* until you get counsel to move back. Some sisters say it makes their heads ache to live all the time in tents. Well, now, sister, if your head aches, just get a chip and put upon it. [Laughter.] If the sun hurts you, go and cut brush from the willows and make you a good barn house. Is there any healthy woman here that can't do it? I tell you you *can*, and you'll look a good deal better doing it, at least in my eyes, than you do in running about the streets.

I can say, so far as the moves have been made since the President sent his messengers of peace, that everything bids fair for the fulfillment of so desirable a result, and that the President is doing all he can to correct past bad management.

We have no shirt-collar dignity to sustain, for we have no character, only such as our friends and enemies give us; it is only a shadow, and we are willing that they should have the shadow, and make the name of our President honorable, if we can, so long as we have the substance. They are welcome to trample my name under foot, but I told them that they must not undertake to trample *me* under foot, and that if they did they would have trouble. The character of those who are such sticklers for it will perish, for they are taking the downward road to destruction. They will be decomposed, both soul and body, and return to their native element. I do not say that they will be annihilated but they will be disorganized, and will be as though they never had been; while we will live and retain our identity, and contend against those principles which tend to death or dissolution. I am after life; I want to preserve my identity, so that you can see BRIGHAM in the eternal worlds just as you see him now. I want to see that eternal principle of life dwelling within us, which will exalt us eternally in the presence of our Father and God. If you wish to retain your present identity in the morn of the resurrection, you must so live that the principle of life will be within you, as a well of water springing up unto eternal life.

I frequently think, when our enemies try to destroy us, and are afraid that "Mormonism" is going to overrun the country, what a pity it is that they cannot see that "Mormonism" is the very principle that preserves them. They cannot understand that. If they could see things as they are, they would change their present course, and be the disciples of the Savior. They would say, "We will be one with you, for we wish to dwell in all eternity, and enjoy our rights and happiness without molestation."

There has been much prejudice raised against us on account of Indian depredations, notwithstanding the great trouble and expense to which we have been subjected in preventing them, and without which no person could have traveled across these mountains and plains. What is the reason Indians have acted so badly? Because of the practice, with many emigrants, of killing the Indians wherever they could find them. I can say to the nations of earth that they may take these Indians, with all their ignorance, and their not being brought up to labor, and their being taught from their infancy to steal, and there are as noble spirits among them as there are upon the earth. In this there is one man in the Senate of the United States who, I think, agrees with me, if there is nobody else, and that one is General SAMUEL HOUSTON. He has had experience and has good sense. You will find as fine natural talent among these Indians as among any people, and often when one of them who has as kind a heart and good appearance as need be, walks up to an emigrant camp with kindly feelings, he is shot down, and because they are ignorant they commit the error, in wreaking vengeance, of confounding the innocent with the guilty.

Brethren tarry where you are for a short time, and make yourselves comfortable. We came to these mountains about ten years ago, and have you not as good kitchens, parlors and bedrooms, as there were there? I can offer to you what I offered to Judge SNOW when he came into Great Salt Lake City. He came to me and said: "Governor, I would like to rent a house to comfortably shelter my family." I replied, "I will offer you the same kitchen and parlor that I came into when I first came here. I had a large room, canopied by the sky, and walled by these mountains, and if you can find any place that the people do not occupy, you are welcome to it; but, as for my hunting a house for you, I have not time to do it. You can take the same liberty I did, and have the same privilege I had, when we first came here."

Brethren and sisters, God bless you all, Amen.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR POWELL, UNITED STATES PEACE COMMISSIONER—TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following is a report of the speech made by Ex Governor POWELL, of Kentucky, at a meeting in the Bowery at Provo, U. T., Wednesday, June 16. Ex-Governor YOUNG introduced Ex Governor POWELL one of the Commissioners to Utah, who addressed the audience in substance as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF UTAH: It is with pleasure that I appear before you this evening, under the peculiar circumstances which surround us. Only a few days ago, a dark cloud hung over the inhabitants of this Territory, which threatened the most direful calamity that can befall a free people—intestine war. It is pleasant to me and to you, and will be to all liberty-loving men throughout the Union—that that cloud has been dispelled.

My gallant colleague, Maj. McCULLOCK, was deputed with myself, by the President of the United States, to make known to you the disposition of the National Government towards this people. We have come to this Territory, and after the fullest and freest conversation with your chief men, every matter likely to cause misunderstanding between the Pople of Utah and the Government of the United States seems to be adjusted; and now, fellow-citizens, there is no reason why any relation should exist between that Government and this people other than the profoundest peace. We are grateful that we have been agents in the hands of Providence to accomplish so desirable a result. The Federal Government demands nothing of you, fellow-citizens, to-day, which it does not require of the inhabitants of every State and Territory within the Union, that you shall be obedient to the laws of your country, that you will respect the civil authority, and that its officers shall be received by you, and enter upon the discharge of their duties unmolested. All this, I am happy to say, you assure me you are willing to yield, and you claim that you never have been otherwise.

Another matter—the stationing a portion of the national army among your settlements—was a topic of debate. The President claims, and will exercise the right to send the army whenever he pleases, wherever his judgment directs; indeed, it is necessary for him to have that right in order to perform the functions of his office. His intention in sending troops to this Valley was not to despoil you of any rights, civil, political or religious, but to see that the authority of the nation was respected, and the laws executed in this Territory.

In a few days, fellow-citizens, the army of Utah will be in your midst; but when it comes do not fear, *it does not come as an enemy.* When you hear the roll of its drums do not trouble. Be assured *that its purpose is not to disturb you; it comes to protect loyal citizens in all their rights, if necessary, by force of arms.* I know that a fear exists in some quarters that that army will not respect your rights; but I entreat you to entertain no such apprehension, there is no cause for it. I know the commander of that army, he is a brave and honorable officer. He will not have the stain rest on his character that any portion of the troops under his command have injured the person or property of any loyal citizen of the United States. I assure you it will be his studious endeavor to guard against any such results as some have anticipated. Allow me, fellow-citizens, to say another thing. It is the intention of the President to secure to you your constitutional rights, and to use the army to protect you in their possession just as readily as if you were inhabitants of any other portion of the United States. All the National Government claims of you is obedience to the Constitution and the laws. That it is ever its duty to require. Its right to that you acknowledge.

If war had ensued I cannot count the ills which might have befallen not only the people of this Territory, but the whole nation. It might have resulted in the extermination of part of this people; and what a spectacle would that have been to the other nations of the earth. Liberty-loving men throughout the world would have mourned at the sight, while despots would have rejoiced, for we are hated abroad for the principles of our forefathers, by Kings who fear that their people may be contaminated by our love of liberty. They call it contamination. But there is a Providence which has disentangled this country from many such difficulties. It is God who rules our destiny. When the feelings of sections of our country have become virulent against each other and civil war has seemed to threaten, it has needed but a few friendly words to restore harmony and peace. Like the rings which ripple the surface of a stream around the spot where a pebble has been thrown, such difficulties often look greatest the instant before they disappear. In the early days of the Republic, GEORGE WASHINGTON found it necessary to send an army into Pennsylvania to enforce laws, and commissioners to exhort the people to submission. Men yet live who were implicated in that rebellion, who are now the firmest supporters of the National Government; and as for Pennsylvania, they call her now the Keystone of the Union. Within the memory of most of us South Carolina assumed an attitude of resistance to the Federal Government, and before it submitted Gen. JACKSON was obliged to assure the people that the laws should be enforced there, if necessary by the bayonet. Perhaps this Utah difficulty may result like those, in general good. It will surely make us know each other better, and the better all loyal citizens of this confederacy know each other, the more mutual regard they ought to acquire.

Your past difficulties I do not propose to discuss. I have only to say to you, that the cause which led you to leave your homes, and induced your young men to take to a camp-life among the mountains, have ceased to exist. I exhort you to return to your homes in peace, and enjoy the fellowship of your friends quietly and decorously. You can return to your city without fear of harm, and enjoy the fruits of your labor without molestation.

I have been struck by one thing on coming into your midst, which is truly complimentary to you. It has been recorded by your worst enemies, (and you have enemies, I assure you, who speak in not very florid words about you,) they concede that the Mormons are an industrious people. Nobody can travel through the Territory without seeing abundant evidences of that fact; and nobody can reflect upon it, and consider your remoteness from all the conveniences of the world which are calculated to make a people grow with rapidity, the barrenness of your soil, the difficulties of your position, and your poverty when you arrived here, without acknowledging that the Bee Hive which I see emblazoned on your public buildings, is an appropriate emblem of the people of this Valley. The elements of your prosperity are evident—industry and economy. But necessity has brought distress upon you. The road has been blocked up so that you could not procure anything from your neighbors. This prohibition has now been removed, and you can enjoy the blessings and the benefits of trade. If you continue loyal, peaceful, industrious and economical, you must in time become a great and powerful people, reflecting glory upon this great confederacy, and redundant with prosperity to yourselves.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Reverting to a topic on which I have already spoken, it has been exceedingly gratifying to me that in the various conversations I have had with you, both public and private, I have not heard a single expression of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union of the States—not one word against the Union. I have listened to harsh words against officials, but to none against the Government, I have been gratified because I did not expect to hear the people of Utah speak in favor of the Government. I speak plainly; I did not expect it. Allow me to say that you display sound judgment when you extol the system of Government of the United States. I have been a careful observer of the systems of government which prevail among the nations of the earth, and there is no one which extends to its subjects such liberties as you and I enjoy. It guarantees to every citizen every right which a Government can bestow on man to make him prosperous and happy. The development of the Confederation in wealth, population industry and virtue, is the proof and the evidence of its blessings. Since the day—the Fourth of July, 1776—when our fathers righted all their wrongs at once—when a nation sprang into existence by the stroke of a pen, and, armed *cap-a-pie*, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, leaped into the arena of battle to maintain its right to existence through a seven-years' war, how stupendous has been our progress! Then we had four millions of inhabitants, now we have over thirty millions; we then had thirteen States, we now have thirty-one, no, thirty-two—God bless Minnesota—I had not forgotten to baptize her. The army of Utah will have to put another star upon its flags, and I hope that star will follow star. A nation badly governed would have been incapable of such progress. Why, then, should there be any people, here or elsewhere, who should hesitate to acknowledge their loyalty to that Government and its institutions? There may occasionally come a little difficulty, but I tell you that whether it comes in Pennsylvania, South Carolina or Utah, it will die out. I know there is patriotism enough in the nation, if any part of the people refuse obedience to the laws, to enforce submission. But, I believe that there ought never to be occasion for the Government to use force to compel its children to submit. It is a Government, whose right to existence is the love of the people, and if it ever ceases to deserve that love, then farewell to the Constitution and the Union of the States!

I have told you what the Government requires of the people of this Territory, and you have told me that you will comply with its requirements. I assure you now that it will sustain you in all your constitutional rights—will listen with patience and attention to the details of any grievances of which you may complain, and will protect you in all your rights guaranteed by the National Constitution, using its military power for that purpose, if necessary. Should it fail in these promises, I will be the foremost to denounce it. I believe that I express the feelings of the President of the United States upon this subject. His desire is that you will submit quietly to the laws. He asks nothing more of you. He has acted in this matter according to the duties imposed on him by his official oath. But I trust that all is settled. I hope that seeds of contention will not germinate among the people of this Territory. War is a calamity which I ever would avert; but if we do ever come to war I hope it will be to vindicate the honor of our national flag. I want to see our soldiers facing the enemies of the Republic—but American fellow citizens never! If this day the nation should be so unfortunate as to become involved in war, and the Government should call on the people to fly to arms to maintain our republican unity and glory I hope there would be more than one Mormon battalion to rally to battle for our common country. [Cheers.]

GOV. POWELL, in conclusion, expressed his thanks for the courtesy with which the Commission had been treated at Provo, and for the attention which had been paid to his remarks.

Maj. McCULLOCH was then called upon to address the audience, but excused himself with a brief apology. Then Gov. POWELL again rose and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: One single word more. When I spoke of the army, I was, perhaps, not so explicit in my remarks as I should have been. I said that the President of the United States would exercise his right to send the army wherever its presence, in his judgment, would contribute to the general welfare of the country. But when I said that it would soon be in your midst, it was not with the intention of conveying the idea that it would be quartered in this town. I am advised that the President has ordered the establishment of additional military posts in Utah Territory. (Turning to Ex-Governor YOUNG, he inquired the number. Ex Governor YOUNG replied: "One, but not more than two.") He has ordered the establishment of one or two more military posts in this Territory for various purposes, but chiefly to protect travelers from Indian depredations. While he claims, and will exercise, the right to send the army wherever he may please, his object is not to make encampments in any of your cities. General JOHNSTON told me that he did not wish his army to be stationed near a city. He said that it would corrupt the morals of the army, as you know is always the case when an army is in such a neighborhood. I am not advised where the army of Utah will be stationed; but if Cache Valley is the best place for an encampment, as you inform me, I believe that he will take them there. I believe that he will be very prudent in the disposition of the troops. If I were at the head of the army I would wish to station it where it would be convenient to protect the great highways to the Pacific from Indian depredations, and where it would have grass, wood and water in abundance. In relation to the large force now under orders to march to the Territory, I have no idea that so large an army will be permanently stationed in Utah, if the Territory shall remain at peace. It is needed to garrison the forts along our sea-coast from Texas to Maine, and to guard our frontier all along the British line.

I have said this much to correct any misapprehension which may prevail in your minds as to the disposition of the army, but as to the exact places where the General may establish his posts I am unable to give any information.

THE MORMONS RETURNING.

The people are returning rapidly to their homes. BRIGHAM himself informed me, on Wednesday last, that the people of Grantsville, in Loville Valley, had just *received permission* to return, and introduced me to Bishop WM. G. YOUNG, their leader, who was then about to start with his flock. The prophet himself, with seventeen of his families, arrived on Thursday night, and the road between here and Provo is lined with the returning refugees. On Monday next the order is to be issued at Provo for the return of all the families, and it will be obeyed with cheerfulness and alacrity. S.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Army to be Permanently Located in Utah.

CAMP OF THE ARMY OF UTAH, WEST CREEK NEAR
SALT LAKE, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

The army will not move from here for several days. The Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated by the firing of a national salute and by other appropriate ceremonies.

General JOHNSTON has returned from his visit to various Valleys, with a view of selecting a location for Winter quarters. He considers the country over which he has passed to be essentially a desert. He has seen no point which he considers well adapted to the uses of a permanent post.

The army will move within two or three days, however, to Cedar Valley, about forty-five miles from Salt Lake City, ten or twelve from Lehi, and fifteen or twenty from Provo, *where barracks and store houses will be immediately erected.* The location is a favorable one from which to command the chief settlements with promptness and efficiency.

Grass is very scarce, however, for large herds, and it has been decided to send back to Fort Leavenworth all the animals not absolutely necessary to be retained in camp.

There is no other Army news of importance. S.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Particulars of the Massacre at Djidda.

FURTHER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Our European files and correspondence by by the Europa at Boston, reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning.

To the extended details already given, we are enabled to add others of the highest interest.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

CRUISE OF THE AGAMEMNON.

The *Times* correspondent, who accompanied the expedition, has written a very interesting account of the thirty-three days' voyage on board the *Agamemnon*. After presenting a vivid picture of the terrible storms which that gallant ship encountered, and which placed her in the most imminent peril, he furnishes the following account of the attempt made to lay the Cable, but which unhappily failed:

As we approached the place of meeting, the *Valorous* hove in sight at noon; in the afternoon the *Niagara* came in from the north, and in the evening the *Gorgon* from the south; and then, almost for the first time since starting, the squadron was reunited near the spot where the great work was to commence. The rendezvous actually agreed upon was 52° 2′ north latitude, 33° 18′ west longitude, but the place where the vessels met was in 51° 54′ latitude, 32° 33′ longitude, or about 30 miles more toward the English coast than had been agreed upon. On the evening of Friday, June 25, the four vessels lay together, side by side, and there was such a stillness in the sea and air as would have seemed remarkable in an inland lake; on the Atlantic, and after what we had all so lately witnessed, it seemed almost unnatural. We have said how, during the awful rolls which the *Agamemnon* made on the 20th and 21st, the upper part of the main coil shifted, and became a mere shapeless tangled mass, with which it seemed impossible to deal in any conceivable way. For the first 24 hours the labor seemed hopeless, for so dense was the tangle that an hour's hard work would sometimes scarcely clear half a mile. By-and-by, however, it began to mend, the efforts were redoubled, and late on Friday night 140 miles had been got out, and the remainder was found to be clear enough to commence work with. On the morning of Saturday, June 26, all the preparations were completed for making the splice, and commencing the great undertaking. The end of the *Niagara's* cable was sent on board the *Agamemnon*, the splice was made, a bent sixpence put into it for luck, and at 2:50, Greenwich time, it was slowly lowered over the side and disappeared forever. The weather was cold and foggy, with a stiff breeze and dismal sort of sleet, and as there was no cheering or manifestation of enthusiasm of any kind, the whole ceremony had a most funereal effect, and seemed as solemn as if we were burying a marine or some other mortuary task of the kind, equally cheerful and enlivening. It is needless making a long story longer, so we may state at once, that when each ship had paid out three miles or so, and were getting well apart, the cable broke on board the *Niagara*, owing to its overriding and getting off the pulley leading on the machine. The break was, of course, known instantly, both vessels put about and returned, a fresh splice was made, and again lowered over at 7½ o'clock. According to arrangement, 150 fathoms were veered out from each ship, and then all stood away on their course, at first at two miles an hour and afterwards at four. Everything then went well—the machine working beautifully, at 32 revolutions per minute—the screw at 26—the cable running out easily at five and five and a half miles an hour, the ship going free. The greatest strain upon the dynamometer was 2,500 pounds, and this was only for a few minutes—the average giving only 2,000 pounds, and 2,100 pounds. At 12 at midnight twenty-one nautical miles had been payed out, and the angle of the cable with the horizon had been reduced considerably. At 3½ o'clock 40 miles had gone, and nothing could be more perfect and regular than the working of everything, when, suddenly, at 3:40 A. M., on Sunday, the 27th, Professor Thompson came on deck, and reported a total break of continuity; that the cable, in fact, had parted, and, as was believed at the time, from the *Niagara*. The *Agamemnon* was instantly stopped, and the brakes applied to the machinery, in order that the cable payed out might be severed from the mass in the hold, and so enable Professor Thompson to discover by electrical tests at about what distance from the ship the fracture had taken place. Unfortunately, however, there was a strong breeze on at the time, with rather a heavy swell, which told severely upon the cable, and ere any means could be taken to ease entirely the motion on the ship, it parted, a few fathoms below the stern wheel, the dynamometer indicating a strain of nearly 4,000 pounds. In another instant a gun and a blue light warned the *Valorous* of what had happened, and roused all on board the *Agamemnon* to a knowledge that the machinery was silent, and that the first part of the Atlantic Cable had been laid and lost effectually.

The great length of cable on board both ships allowed a large margin for such mishaps as these, and the arrangement made before leaving England was that the splices might be renewed, and the work recommenced, till each ship had lost 250 miles of wire, after which they were to discontinue their efforts and return to Queenstown for orders. Accordingly, after the breakage on Sunday morning, the ships' heads were put about, and for the fourth time the *Agamemnon* again began the weary work of beating up against the wind for the everlasting rendezvous which we seemed destined to be always seeking. It was hard work beating up against the wind; so hard, indeed, that it was not till the noon of Monday, the 28th, that we rejoined the *Niagara*; and, while all were waiting with impatience for her explanation of how they broke the cable, she electrified every one by running up the interrogatory, "How did cable part?" This was astounding. As soon as the boats could be lowered, Mr. Cyrus Field, with the electricians from the *Niagara*, came on board, and a comparison of logs showed the painful and mysterious fact that, at the same second of time, each vessel discovered that a total fracture had taken place at a distance of certainly not less than ten miles from each ship—in fact, as well as can be judged, at the bottom of the ocean. That of all the many mishaps connected with the Atlantic telegraph this is the worst and most disheartening is certain, since it proves that, after all that human skill and science can effect to lay the wire down with safety has been accomplished, there may be some fatal obstacles to success at the bottom of the ocean which can never be guarded against, for even the nature of the peril must always remain as secret and unknown as the depths in which it is to be encountered.

No time was lost, after the vessels rejoined, in making the third and last splice, which was lowered over into 2,000 fathoms water at 7 o'clock by ship's time the same night. The cable, as before, payed out beautifully, and nothing could have been more regular and more easy than the working of every part of the apparatus. At first the ship's speed was only 2 knots, the cable going 3 and 3½, with a strain of 1,500 pounds, the horizontal angle averaging as low as 17, and the vertical about 16. By and by, however, the speed was increased to 4 knots, the cable going 5, at a strain of 2,000 pounds, and an angle of from 12 to 14. At this rate it was kept, with trifling variations, throughout almost the whole of Monday night, and neither Mr. Bright, Mr. Canning, nor Mr. Clifford ever quitted the machines for an instant. Towards the middle of the night, while the rate of the ship continued the same, the speed at which the cable payed out slackened nearly a knot an hour, while the dynamometer indicated as low as 1,300 pounds. This change could only be accounted for on the supposition that the water had shallowed to a considerable extent, and that the vessel was in fact passing over some submarine Ben Nevis or Skiddaw. After an interval of about an hour, the strain and rate of progress of the cable again increased, while the increase of the vertical angle seemed to indicate that the wire was sinking down the side of a declivity. Beyond this there was no variation throughout Monday night, or, indeed, through Tuesday. The upper deck coil, which had weighed so heavily upon the ship, and still more heavily upon the minds of all during the past storms, was fast disappearing, and by 12 midday on Tuesday, the 29th, 76 miles had been paid out to something like 60 miles' progress of the ship. All seemed to promise most hopefully, and the only cause that warranted anxiety was that it was evident the upper deck coil would be finished by about 11 o'clock at night, when the men would have to pass in darkness along the great loop which formed the communication between that and the coil in the main hold. This was most unfortunate, but the operation had been successfully performed in daylight during the experimental trip in the Bay of Biscay, and every precaution was now taken that no accident should occur. At 9 o'clock by the ship's time, when 148 miles had been paid out, and about 112 miles' distance from the rendezvous accomplished, when the last flake but one of the upper deck coil came in turn to be used, in order to make it easier passing to the main coil, the revolutions of the screw were reduced gradually by two revolutions at a time from 30 to 20, while the paying-out machine went slowly from 36 to 22. At this rate, the vessel going three knots and the cable three and a half, the operation was continued with perfect regularity, the dynamometer indicating a strain of 2,100 pounds. Suddenly, without an instant's warning, or the occurrence of any single incident that could account for it, the cable parted. The gun that again told the *Valorous* of this fatal mishap brought all on board the *Agamemnon* rushing to the deck, for none could believe the rumor that had spread like wildfire about the ship. But there stood the machinery, silent and motionless, while the fractured end of the wire hung over the stern wheel swinging loosely to and fro. It seemed almost impossible to realise the fact that an accident so instantaneous and irremediable should have occurred, and of course a variety of ingenious suggestions were instantly afloat, showing most satisfactorily how the cable must and ought to have broken. Into these reasons, however, the length to which the present article has already extended totally precludes me from entering; I therefore reserve further comment for a day or two, and until the result of an investigation which will instantly take place into the cause of fracture on board of both vessels is fully known.

The Massacre at Djidda.

Correspondence of the London Times.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, July 6.

Before the present letter can reach England the telegraph will have placed you in possession of the leading facts connected with the recent outbreak at Djidda, where Mahommedan fanaticism has enacted another tragedy, and has given the world a fresh instance of its cowardice and treachery.

Her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops*, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying for about a week in the harbor of Jeddah, whether she had conveyed, as passengers from Suez, the English acting Consul and his French colleague. Nothing whatever had occurred to show that the people of the place were animated with any extraordinary sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants. The officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, and never once met with the slightest molestation or insult, and even on the very evening of the outbreak several had been walking about the bazaars until near sunset without the least apparent symptom of the approaching storm. This was on the 15th ult. In the evening a few persons—Greek residents of the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page, the acting Consul, must have fallen under the blows of a crowd of ruffians who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces.

Maddened with excitement, the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evillard. Here, however, the Kaimakam, or Governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the Consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a young lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak she was carried to the house of the Kaimakam. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Early on the following morning Captain Pullen, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reefs, Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about 600 men, who, from the out-jutting reefs, poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were fortunately armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour a volley of musketry into their assailants.

An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of Naamik Pacha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about 800 Turkish troops.

The crew of the steamer entreated their officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least by being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 40,000; but the Kaimakam sent repeated messages beseeching Captain Pullen to desist from all interference, warning him that his own house was surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamoring for the surrender of the Christians who they knew had obtained refuge in the house, and declaring that were a single gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but also his own, would to a certainty be sacrificed. This officer can, doubtless, not have yielded without a struggle, and no other argument would probably have saved the city from its well merited doom. Even though it be granted that only a portion of the inhabitants were actually engaged in the massacre, none had a claim for pity where all had stood calmly by, without stretching forth a finger to protect a handful of inoffensive men and women who lived among them, relying upon their hospitality. Neither need the argument of the sanctity of the Turkish flag have had any weight with the crew of a British vessel of war. That flag had failed to extend to their fellow-Christians the protection upon which they had relied, and might well have been utterly disregarded.

On the 26th, Naamik Pacha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evillard and other rescued Europeans were transferred on board the *Cyclops*. In spite of the opposition first made by the Pacha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colors, and, escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the newly-made grave, over which the funeral service was read, and the English and French flags were rehoisted under a salute of 21 guns. On the 24th the *Cyclops* sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d inst., bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Djidda was 21, and at the present moment not a Christian remains in the place.

The Hadramaut merchants are said to have been the chief actors in the outbreak. This raises the question whether commercial jealousy may not have acted in the matter as concomitant with Mussulman bigotry; but until fuller information be obtained it is, perhaps, idle to speculate by whom or how the outrage was instigated. It is said that the Moslems were exasperated by their having seen the Turkish flag hauled down, by order of the Consul and of Captain Pullen, from the mast-head of an Anglo Indian vessel which had illegally assumed Ottoman colors, and I may mention a further report brought from Djidda, that a Mussulman Sheikh was in the town, who boasted that he had been a witness and even an actor in the late massacre at Delhi. This is far from unlikely. Pilgrims are at this season assembling in the Hedjaz from every quarter of the Mussulman world, and one such man coming forward and playing upon the fierce bigotry of his hearers, even though it were with mere idle boasts, will have found it an easy task to stir up their ill-concealed feelings of intolerant hatred towards the Christians whom they saw dwelling among them on the very threshhold of the Holy cities. Hence also the extreme danger of further disaster, to which it would indeed be folly to close our eyes. Within a very short period, from the coast of the Atlantic to the heart of Asia, men will be boastfully recounting to eager listeners, not mere rumors, but scenes they have actually witnessed, in which they have actually borne a part, and how England, with all her vaunted power, had been compelled helplessly to stand by while her citizens were murdered and her flag trodden under foot.

There is but one means by which our honor may be vindicated. For this purpose we must exact such *immediate* and signal satisfaction that it shall spread throughout the world as rapidly and resound as loudly as the tidings of the outrage itself. No sluggish forms of Turkish procedure must here be allowed to obstruct prompt justice. It is more than mere vengeance that we require; the matter is one of vital importance to the stability of our Asiatic Empire.

Naamik Pacha has some 200 or 300 of the ringleaders in custody; but, under the plea of not having the power of life and death, he refers to Constantinople. This is a repetition of the old routine—depositions are taken, references made backwards and forwards, while months elapse, and gradually the whole thing is forgotten or overlooked by all except the actors, until the world is again startled by a fresh outbreak, casting former ones in the shade. Thus, upwards of three years ago, an officer of the British Land Transport Corps, on service at Marash, on the confines of Anatolia and Syria, was, together with his family, assassinated in open day, and the house burnt down over their heads. Up to this time nothing has been heard of any punishment being dealt out to their murderers. More lately, again, the ruffians who at Jaffa broke into the house of an American missionary, and murdered him and his family, with the accompaniment of every imaginable atrocity, have, by the same means which the Turkish authorities will bring into play in connection with the affair at Djidda, been exempted from the signal punishment which they ought long ago to have undergone, but for which now, perhaps, no one thinks it worth while to press, because all feel that the time has gone by when its infliction might have afforded a warning and an example.

What has occurred so near us and under the very guns of an English vessel-of-war makes people inquire whether even here in Egypt we may consider ourselves perfectly safe. For Alexandria, with its numerous European population, there cannot be the slightest apprehension, and the perfect safety even of Cairo need hardly be questioned; but there are other places over which it would behove the Egyptian Government to keep watchful eyes, especially towards the time of return of the pilgrims.

The latest accounts from Suez announce a complete and not groundless panic among the few European inhabitants of the place, while the natives show marked signs of excitement. Captain Pullen, though it was his intention to come across to Alexandria, considered it necessary to remain on the spot to watch over the safety of the Christians; but, in consequence of the representations of our Consul-General to the Viceroy, accompanied by a demand from the Governor of the town, orders have been given for the immediate dispatch from Cairo of a sufficient force, by means of which tranquillity will easily be maintained.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Since writing the preceding, some further particulars have reached me, which, though they do not in any way affect the main facts I have already related, will probably be found to throw an important light upon the origin of the Djidda outbreak.

On Mr. Page's return to his post on the 9th ult he found that a British vessel, the *Irani*, of 700 tons burden, belonging to Calcutta, had hauled down her own colors and was flying the Ottoman flag. The ship was owned by two Indian subjects of Her Majesty, both of whom were at Djidda, one of the two being at the same time joint owner and master of the ship. The latter presented a petition to the British Consulate, setting forth that he had demanded a settlement of accounts from his partner, who had refused to fulfill his obligations, and had declared his intention to become a naturalized Ottoman subject, and had therefore destroyed the ship's papers and hoisted the Turkish flag.

A naval court, presided over by Captain Pullen, and with three respectable Indian merchants of Djidda, subjects of Her Majesty, as assessors, was held on board of the *Cyclops* on the 15th ult. The owner of the vessel, who appeared as defendant, refused to recognize the authority of the tribunal, and in consequence of his insolent demeanor was placed under arrest for contempt. Proceedings were then continued, and full evidence was produced in support of the plaintiff's allegation. Numerous witnesses proved the identity of the vessel as the *Irani*, of Calcutta, and even her register number and precise tonnage were fully established.

In pursuance, therefore, of the law by which it is enacted that if a British vessel attempts to conceal her nationality, or disguise herself with a foreign flag, she becomes liable to confiscation on behalf of Her Majesty, an officer was dispatched from the *Cyclops* on board the *Irani*, and took possession of the vessel for the purpose of being adjudicated upon by the Court of Admiralty. The Turkish flag, which was even at that moment still flying at the mast-head, was hauled down, and the British ensign rehoisted in its stead. Notice of what had occurred was subsequently sent to the Kaimakam of Djidda.

Before the departure of the Cyclops for Suez, Naamik Pacha claimed the surrender of the vessel, and Capt. Pullen gave her up to the custody of the Turkish authorities, declaring, however, that he held them responsible for her production to the British Government.

Grave doubts are expressed whether the Kaimakam and Naamik Pacha showed themselves animated with full determination to quell the outbreak or to vindicate their authority. Some of the refugees who have arrived here strongly assert that, notwithstanding the smallness of the force at his disposal, the slightest show of determination on the part of the Kaimakam would have sufficed to maintain tranquillity, and that a single gun from the fort would effectually have established immediate order.

A different version of the origin of the difficulty is given by a writer from Alexandria on the 6th, whose letter is given by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*:

"About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice-Consul at Djidda was suddenly attacked and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia,) who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body to pieces. The house was then pillaged, the servants and two dragomans assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on, similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics, who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre-cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust into her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, 18 years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. The latter is a Mussulman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment; they soon returned to the charge, but this time employed a stratagem. A Hadramite, an acquaintance of the Chancellor's, approached him, and said, 'Come out—come with me; I wish to save you from certain death.' Confiding in these promises, the brave young man quitted the room; he was instantly struck with a poinard, which only slightly wounded him in the arm. Knocked down by the blow, his throat was seized by the assassin, and he was on the point of perishing, when the Consul's daughter threw herself on the assassin, and bit him so deeply in the hand that he was forced to let go. Thereupon another of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless, but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against the miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were assailed in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty-three persons succeeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing themselves into the sea, swam to the English steam dispatch-boat, which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of 45, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brothers Sava 12 persons, including the three brothers, have been murdered. The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 5,000. As to the causes of this horrible event, I should first mention the general and ever increasing hatred of the Mussulmans against the Christian population. Various circumstances have occurred to inflame this hatred. The Cadi of Blidah (in Algeria), who is much devoted to France, and wears the insignia of the Legion of Honor, passing recently through Jeddah with 500 Algerines, who were going to Mecca, had a dispute with the authorities of the town about a pilgrim, whom they wished to punish with the bastinado. The Cadi of Blidah opposed this vehemently. He declared that in Algeria the Mussulmans were French citizens, and he would not suffer that a Frenchman should submit to a law made for slaves, and not for freemen. The massacre of the Christians took place three days after the departure of the Cadi for Mecca. Another circumstance also has tended to irritate the Mussulmans of Jeddah. This port is the most frequented of all those situated on the Red Sea, because it is there that the pilgrims arriving from Abyssinia and from Egypt by Suez disembark. The greater part of the inhabitants of Jeddah fit out small vessels, which traverse the Red Sea in all seasons of the year, and monopolize the transport service. The Medjidie Navigation Company, recently created, having commenced running its ships in the Red Sea, the inhabitants of the port have come to the conclusion that their chief source of commerce will soon slip from them. The war in India, the news of the first success of the revolt of the Hindoos, perhaps, also, the secret exhortations of Indian missionaries, who preach even at Cairo the destruction of the Christians—these are the causes which have led the Mussulmans to commit these barbarities. It is said that two circumstances have precipitated the execution of a massacre which had been determined on for a long time back. A slave, it is asserted, took refuge at the English Consul's, and implored and obtained there an asylum. Again, two brothers were joint owners of a vessel carrying the English flag, and one of them thought fit to replace it by the Ottoman colors. The other hastened to the British Consul, protesting against his brother's act, and the Consul accompanied by 15 sailors of the *Cyclops*, went on board the Jeddah vessel, and ordered the British ensign to be hoisted, which caused a great deal of irritation. At the time of these occurrences the Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca, with the troops under his command. He had left only 100 men in garrison. On his return he caused 300 of the assassins to be arrested, and sent to the Christians who had taken refuge on board the *Cyclops* a sum of 6,000 piastres. The commander of this vessel has appointed Consuls *ad interim*, and proclaimed their installation by a salute of guns. The English flag was again hoisted, and the Turkish authorities, attended the ceremony. It is said that Messrs. Sava had more than 100,000 talaris' worth of goods and money, which was placed in their keeping in trust by other parties. All this has been pillaged. The general opinion is that these events have been in preparation for a long time. The Arab population believes, in its ignorance, that since the Eastern war the influence of the Sultan has become greater than before, and it is asserted that his representative at the Conference of Paris will know how to make the will of the Sultan prevail over that of France and England. The populace sing ballads in Arabic and Turkish which breathe hatred of the Christians. This occurrence at Jeddah has caused a great sensation at Alexandria. It is not doubted that France and England will take a prompt and signal vengeance."

A telegram from Paris, dated Friday morning, and published in the *Express* says: "The *Moniteur* says that the atrocious act at Jeddah exceeds in barbarity anything in the worst days of Mussulman fanaticism, and demands prompt and signal satisfaction. The two governments are taking measures in concert for securing such satisfaction as the honor of their flags and the enormity of the outrages require."

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, received by the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary in Paris by the French Government, announces that the Porte had sent to Jeddah a corps of 2,000 men, for the purpose of inflicting exemplary chastisement on the assassins of the French and English Consuls. M. Emuat, who was Chancellor to the Consul at that place, and who, under the trying circumstances he passed through, showed great resolution and courage, has been named Knight of the Legion of Honor. It is said that orders have been sent to the Commandant of the naval division in the Chinese seas to dispatch two ships-of-war at once to the Red Sea. The Admiral commanding on the Greek station is ordered to proceed to Candia."

The Case of Lady Bulwer Lytton.

From the Somerset County Gazette.

For some three years past a lady, rather above middle age, of somewhat portly figure and handsome countenance, has occupied apartments in Clarke's Hotel, Taunton. Her appearance, manners, and habits, so far as the latter were known, did not cause her to be particularly noticed as she walked in public, for she was much like ordinary ladies—plainly and becomingly dressed, and conducted herself with propriety. In her country walks she was occasionally accompanied by a female friend, though generally in these her only companion was a little dog, for which she showed great fondness. In a place like Taunton a person of any note does not long reside before he or she becomes known to many of the inhabitants; and soon after the arrival of the lady we have been describing she was generally known to be Lady Bulwer Lytton, wife of the eminent novelist, who now holds the position of Colonial Secretary in her Majesty's Government. Lady Lytton, during the three years she has been in Taunton, never did aught, that we are aware of, (and we have taken pains to ascertain the truth,) to cause in any one with whom she had communication the slightest suspicion that she was in any degree affected with lunacy. Yet this lady has been carried to a mad-house. There is a firm belief on all hands that Lady Lytton is the subject of a horrible and appalling injustice and wrong. We, however, by no means wish to have it supposed that we regard her as one of the most able and pleasant of women; and we desire to avoid the indication of any opinion as to her conduct towards Sir Edward, or as to his general treatment of her. Lady Lytton, when married to Sir Edward, possessed a small property worth about £400 per annum; and it is stated that, her husband being then in far less affluent circumstances than at present, she transferred this to him in order to give him a qualification for a seat in Parliament. Her experience of the marriage state was an unhappy one, and in 1836 a separation took place by mutual consent, Sir Edward consenting to pay her £400 a year during his life, which has been her allowance from that to the present time, notwithstanding he is, or is reputed to be, a wealthy man, his annual income being estimated at from £8,000 to £10,000. Lady Lytton has become involved in debt, and of late this has claimed about one half her income. One of her chief complaints against Sir Edward was the smallness of the means he allowed for her support. By the deed of separation, Lady Lytton was to possess in her own right any property she might hereafter require, which has been chiefly from her publications, in some cases remunerative but in others miserable failures. Lady Lytton has for some years past endeavored to obtain an increase of her allowance, and her presence and conduct at the recent reëlection of her husband for Hertfordshire (on his accepting office under Government) will be recollected. For several months, her ladyship was under an impression that she was closely watched, and about a month ago Sir Edward's solicitor took up his residence at Taunton, close to Lady Bulwer's place of abode. He remained here some short time, it is said, and then left, but not before his sojourn had become known to her ladyship. On the 12th of June another gentleman arrived in Taunton, and called at Clarke's Hotel, sent his card to Lady Lytton, with a request for an interview. This was a Dr. Thompson, and he was accompanied by a nurse from a neighboring lunatic asylum. After some reflection, her ladyship consented to his admission, but took the precaution to request the landlady's presence during his stay. Mrs. Clarke was present accordingly, and we are informed that the conversation which ensued between Lady Lytton and Dr. Thompson, originated and sustained by him, referred wholly to subjects that were calculated to excite intense anger and indignation on her part. This interview lasted five hours, and at last she asked if he had not come from Mr. Loaden, Sir Edward's solicitor, to which interrogatory he answered, "I am." Her ladyship, who preserved this unwonted calmness, then asked, "Is the farce played out?—and, if not, how much longer is it to last?" Dr. Thompson replied, "The farce is ended, and your ladyship will not from this hour hear any more upon these painful matters." It may be stated that during the interview, two police officers, a solicitor and a medical gentleman were in an adjoining room, the object of whose presence it is not difficult to imagine, but Lady Lytton's calmness rendered their services unnecessary. Previous to his departure, Dr. Thompson requested her to put upon paper what demands she wished to make upon her husband, and she complied, writing in substance as follows: "Sir Edward to pay my debts, the claims of which swallow up the greater part of my income, and increase my income to £500 a year. Upon his doing this, I solemnly promise never to molest him in any way, nor even to mention his name." Dr. Thompson promised to lay these requirements before Sir Edward immediately on his return to London, and then withdrew.

Several days elapsed, and still no communication arriving from Dr. Thompson, Lady Lytton naturally became impatient, and she wrote to him, reminding him of his promise, and requesting information as to his success with Sir Edward. No answer was received to her letter; and she again addressed him, again and again, with the same result. Unable to remain longer in suspense upon a matter of such moment, she at last wrote to him that she would go to London in the course of the following week, and hoped to be able to see him, with a view to a final arrangement.

Accompanied by a cousin, Miss Ryves, and a lady of Taunton, who has taken great interest in her affairs, and will hereafter be found, it is presumed, capable of rendering her very important service in the proceedings that are contemplated, with a view to prove her sanity, Lady Lytton left Taunton for London. On calling at Dr. Thompson's house the ladies were courteously received. It was morning, the party having traveled during the night. It was remarked by the doctor, however, that they had come rather early; "would they do him the favor to postpone discussion of the subject which had brought them until 5 o'clock in the afternoon?" Assent was of course given, and at the hour specified they were again at the door of his residence. On announcing their names they were shown into the drawing-room, and Dr. Thompson waited upon them. He had hardly closed the door, however, when it was again opened, and another gentleman entered—"A friend of mine, ladies, who has just dropped in." It was remarked that notwithstanding the subject to be discussed, and which had been broached, was quite of a private nature, the friend kept his seat; and that, though he took no part in the conversation, he listened attentively to what was said. There being signs that the interview was near its close, he withdrew. Lady Lytton seemed to have, on entering the house, a presentiment that there was no favorable information for her, and after putting a few questions to Dr. Thompson, which he answered hesitatingly, she said, "You have not consulted Sir Edward, Dr. Thompson; tell me, is not that the case?" He owned that he could not give her any satisfactory answer, and her ladyship arose with her friends to depart. Dr. Thompson expressed a desire that she would not hurry away; nevertheless she proceeded, and on getting outside the room was astonished to see before her two policemen, two women who had the appearance of nurses, and a gentleman who it has since been found is the keeper of a lunatic asylum in the neighborhood of London. Lady Lytton maintained a calm and dignified demeanor. She was, indeed, the calmest of the two—herself and her Taunton friend—for her affrighted cousin had rushed into the street. She was ushered into another room, on entering which she observed a figure like that of Sir Edward's hastily retreating by a door at the other end. At first she refused to yield up her liberty; but the policemen were called, and she then said, "Resistance being vain, I submit, but under compulsion." Her friend insisted upon accompanying her, and she saw on a table in the room a paper, which she presumed to be a "certificate" of Lady Lytton's insanity. Upon this were the names of two medical gentlemen, and, it is believed, of Sir Edward. Her ladyship being requested to proceed to the door, where, she was told, a carriage was ready to receive her, again refused compliance except under compulsion; and on this the policemen, each taking an arm, led her forward, her friend endeavoring to console her, and seeming to comfort her by the confident exclamations, "Never mind, Lady Lytton, they may take you, but they cannot take me;" "You may be inside the asylum, but I shall be out." Besides the lady so often referred to, there was no one present on Lady Lytton's part. The policemen did "their duty," and her ladyship was constrained to enter the carriage, her friend forcing herself in immediately after her, and refusing to leave it. One or two gentlemen also seating themselves within it, the party was rapidly driven to an asylum at Brentford, kept by a person named Hill.

Arrived at the gate of the asylum, the ladies were told they must part. Previous to Lady Bulwer's friend leaving London, she received a note from Sir Edward's solicitor, in which it was stated that the honorable baronet would be glad to see her at his residence, No. 1 Park-lane. She indignantly declined the interview. Shortly afterwards the solicitor called, and represented that it might be advantageous to her to see Sir Edward; but she gave him a denial in similar terms, and immediately returned to Taunton.

On the following day the solicitor came to Taunton and, calling upon Mrs. Clarke, demanded all the documents and other papers, and such other property as Lady Lytton had left; but Mrs. Clarke refused to deliver, and dared him to remove any of them, alleging as one reason that she had a lien upon them in the shape of a bill of £300 against her ladyship; but, in truth, she was fortified in her refusal by a letter from Mr. Hyde, Lady Lytton's solicitor, who had previously informed her that if any attempt should be made to take the property, or any part of it, she would be justified in calling in the police, and giving the party into custody. Mr. Loaden offered to pay the bill, but the answer to this was, "I would rather forfeit every shilling of it than deliver the goods to you. They are in my possession, and I will not allow of their removal." Finding persuasion in vain, Mr. Loaden retired.

We have said that Lady Bulwer's capture and the circumstances connected with it have caused a great degree of excitement among the inhabitants of Taunton. A meeting has been held upon the subject. The meeting was called by a gentleman who, though a perfect stranger to Lady Lytton, felt convinced that injustice had been inflicted upon her, and determined to use the very considerable influence he possesses to obtain her freedom, if really not insane—or, at least, to force on such an inquiry into her mental condition as should satisfy the public that she is not in a fit state to be at liberty. After a discussion of the subject, the resolutions were thrown into the following form:

1. That the removal of Lady Bulwer Lytton to a lunatic asylum or other place of confinement, and the circumstances under which she is said to have been incarcerated therein, call for a public expression of alarm for the rights and liberties of the subject and particularly of distrust of the treatment to which her ladyship is said to have been subjected.

2. That a Committee be now appointed to watch the result of the extraordinary measures reported to have been adopted in Lady Bulwer Lytton's case, to the end that the public mind may be satisfied, through their report, that in her ladyship's case justice is being done.

3. That such Committee do consist of Captain Jones, Mr. Easton, and Mr. Hitchcock; and that they do report to this meeting, which is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for that purpose. (Signed) W. R. HITCHCOCK.

For the truth of our narrative we can refer to the lady who accompanied Lady Lytton to London; the details are given as they are furnished to us—without exaggeration or distortion.

The *Times* of the 14th says: "We are requested to state, upon the best authority, that all matters in reference to this lady, about whom certain statements have appeared in the public journals, are in process of being amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned."

The *Morning Post*, of the 17th, says, in reference to the case of Lady Bulwer Lytton, that, on Friday morning, on a special report by Dr. Forbes Winslow, a family arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, was concluded, and Lady Lytton will return to town this day.

Case of Thomas Allsop.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 17.

It is formally announced, that the Government, acting under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, have determined to drop all proceedings against Mr. Thomas Allsop, and to withdraw the reward offered for his apprehension. The official information thus given of an intention known some time beforehand, we believe, to the friends of the gentleman in question, leaves him at liberty to return to his native land, from which he had fled when the intention of the former Government to prosecute him as an accomplice in Orsini's attempt was imprudently divulged. The withdrawal of the prosecution does not, of course, amount to a confession of Mr. Allsop's innocence. That is a question which can now receive no other solution than the conclusions of public opinion may afford. The same step which relieves him from the danger of judicial punishment, deprives him of all chance of a judicial declaration of his guiltlessness. But the law officers of the Crown would never have advised that proceedings already commenced should be dropped, had they not been persuaded that there was every reason to anticipate an adverse verdict. A prisoner thus released must be considered to stand in the same position as if acquitted for want of evidence to prove him guilty. He is innocent before the law; the moral estimation in which he may be hereafter held must depend upon the opinion which those who know the facts of the case may form upon the probability of his guilt.

We have no doubt that the Government have done well in abandoning the prosecution. The case against Allsop must have broken down exactly where that against Bernard failed. In neither instance was there evidence to show that the accused knew the purpose for which Orsini was about to employ the bombs they had assisted him to procure. On the contrary, there was *prima facie* reason to think it very possible that they did not. Bombs, especially when filled with a material so explosive as to shiver them at once to fragments too minute to be mortal weapons, are not good instruments of assassination. On the other hand, such missiles might be thrown with great effect from behind a barricade on an advancing body of troops, among whom they would be likely to cause extreme confusion. Nor was Felice Orsini a man whom his associates were likely to suspect of an intent to fling these deadly engines among a crowd of women and children. Those who had known and loved him were astounded and horror stricken by the act. There was thus reason to suppose that Allsop, when aiding Orsini to procure the shells, might possibly have intended to aid him in some insurrectionary attempt; and this doubt would justify, if not compel his acquittal. The only evidence which could implicate him distinctly as a conspirator to assassinate the ruler of France was a letter found in the possession of Dr. Bernard, in which he expressed his wish for the destruction of Louis Napoleon in much the same terms in which Mr. Walter Savage Landor encouraged the performance of "the duty of tyrannicide," in the case of Ferdinand of Naples. By itself this letter could have proved nothing; found on the person of a suspected accomplice, and coupled with the fact that the murderous shells were ordered in Allsop's name, it affords ground for grave suspicions, but no more. It would not have warranted a conviction. Since, then, Allsop must in all probability have been acquitted, it seems to us that the Government did well, remembering the spirit in which the acquittal of Bernard was received by the French Press, in not risking a second trial. It is well that we have now seen the last of the embarrassments which arose out of the attempt of Jan. 14.

India.

From the Government and India House dispatches, we glean the following additions to our telegraphic accounts:

"The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives fled first to Indoorkee, where they were joined by about 1,500 men. They decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June. Their numbers are believed to have been about 5,000 Infantry and 800 Cavalry, with a few small guns. Scindia went out to the cantonments to oppose them, with 1,000 Cavalry, 2,000 Infantry and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced, than one of Scindia's Cavalry regiments went over *en masse* to the enemy, a large proportion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body-guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his Dewan, Dinker Row and some thirty of his sirdar, fled, *via* Dholpore, to Agra, which he reached on the 2d of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Nurwur, but his palace is plundered, and the fort is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior.

Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will coöperate, and a demonstration was to be made from Agra in the direction of Dholpore.

The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peishwa, and Tantia Topee as chief under him.

The rebels in Oude are pursuing the policy of harassing and plundering those who show themselves friendly to our cause, and this, doubtless, prevents many from coming forward openly and siding with us, who are inclined to do so.

Ghazepoore is again threatened by Ummer Sing's party, who has been driven out of the Jugdespoore jungle by Sir E. Lugard. They have burned several of the Rway bungalows in the district. They are collecting boats for the purpose of crossing the Ganges, and attacking Ghazepoore.

On the 2d of June, some mutineers crossed the Ravee, and being joined by the Poorbeea laborers on the canal, plundered the Bazaar at Madhopore, burnt a European clerk, killed his wife and child, and wounded two other children. They were beaten off, and while recrossing the river a few were killed and a number drowned. Two hundred and fifty of these men have since been arrested by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

Her Highness Balezabaea, with the family of Scindia, arrived in safety at Oojein, from Gwalior. About 500 of her troops have since mutinied at Oojein, and seized the magazine and ten guns.

The chief of Turgoond was, on conviction of rebellion and the murder of Mr. Manson, executed at Belgaum on the 12th of June.

China.

We have received advices from Hong Kong to May 22. The principal items of intelligence by this arrival are thus summed up in the following extract from the *Overland Friend of China*:

'Our intelligence from that part of China to which all eyes are now directed—the Gulf of Pechelicomes up to the 29th of April. The Russian steamer *America*, with Admiral Count Putiatine on board, anchored off the Peiho on the morning of the 14th ult., followed, a few hours afterwards, by Her Majesty's steamship *Furious* and gunboat *Leven*. On board the *Furious* were the Earl of Elgin and suite. The United States steamship *Mississippi*, with His Excellency Mr Reed, reached the anchorage on the 16th, and on the 23d, a week afterwards, His Imperial Majesty's ship *Audacieuse*, with His Excellency Baron Gros. Next day the squadron was joined by the *Calcutta*, bearing Admiral Seymour's flag; and finally, on the 25th, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly made his appearance in His Imperial Majesty's ship *Nemesis*.

Before the French admiral arrived, viz, on the 24th, the four Ambassadors joined in a letter, or each sent letters of similar import to the court at Pekin. The exact tenor of this letter or letters has not transpired, but it is reasonable to believe that, as reported, a demand was made for the appointment of an envoy of equal rank, with full powers; if, indeed, audience at the dragon throne itself were not peremptorily required. Six days were given for an answer. This period expired on the 30th ult., the day after the *Sampson* left. On the afternoon of the 28th, letters were received, in which Tao, or Tan, Governor-General of the province, was named as Ambassador. The letters, being informally addressed, were returned, but were looked for again by the 30th.

The fleet here now consists of 19 vessels in all, of which one is Russian, three American, seven French and the rest English. Only three of them are sailing ships—a strong contrast to the squadron Admiral Elliott brought up with him in 1840, when the sailing vessels preponderated. They are anchored in a group about eight miles from the shore, three or four of the smaller steamers lying near the bar. This bar, at the mouth of the Pei-ho, is a greater protection and defence to the capital of China than its founders probably ever thought of, and might mock the mud forts inside of it as really defending them more than they it. Most of the time we are unable to see the land from the ships, and whenever the wind blows strong from the northward the air is filled with sand or fine dust, which completely obscures the view.

The American Minister attempted to obtain an interview with a mandarin on shore, (rank immaterial to Mr. Reed, it would appear,) but did not succeed. No one had landed up to the 28th.

The rebel section of the community of China are again making headway, and creating unnecessary fears for the season's tea crop. Advices from home, and the effect they have on certain parties at Shanghae, however, are more likely to check tea exports than all the rumors obtainable from disturbed districts.

The arrival of the 47th and 65th regiments of Native Infantry has had the effect, apparently, of allaying the anxiety so prevalent in Canton when the last mail left.

The *Overland China Mail* says that there has been no change in the state of affairs at Canton. The troops remain in good health, and in high spirits in expectation of being sent north. The rain has been almost incessant.

Miscellaneous.

Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in Paris, at the residence of Mr. Halkett. The *élite* of American society in Paris was present, and a sprinkling of distinguished foreigners also attended. The speeches—and many were delivered—were characterized by the greatest cordiality towards England. General Ward, a member of Congress, scouted the idea of the possibility of a quarrel arising between Young Yankee Doodle and Grandmother Britannia, and touchingly alluded to the common origin of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. These sentiments were loudly cheered by the company. The American Minister, Mr. Mason, was not present; but sent in a letter the "sentiment" he intended proposing, "The cordial union of France and the United States." A similar toast was proposed and carried with the greatest enthusiasm, in honor of the "Old Country," an eminent English barrister returning thanks in a spirited speech. A humorous Virginian also gave a toast to "the prosperity of Cuba," remarking, amidst cheers and laughter, that, "in the States they were all fond, he might say they were *very* fond of Cuba." Other speeches and toasts of an essentially patriotic character followed, which were duly honored. Without going minutely into their merits, it will be sufficient to say that these representatives of the most slangy nation in all creation talked freely of—

"—— Their patriotic pa's,
And their star spangled banner;
Their country's bird a settin by
And cryin out Hosanner."

One of the features of the feast was the star-spangled banner in question, which was carried about the room, and waved over the heads of the guests at appropriate moments.

It having been found impossible to complete the new ship the *American Empire* in time to leave Galway, as advertised, on the 27th inst., Mr. Lever has purchased the *Prince Albert* screw steamer, of 2,000 tons, to sail from that port for Halifax and New-York with her Majesty's mails on that day, in the place of the *American Empire*, which latter vessel will convey the next mail. The *Prince Albert* was built last year from a design of Mr. John Dudgeon, of Rosherville, at a cost of £65,000, for a Company called La Société Cockerill. She is said to be one of the fastest vessels in the world. Her trial trip, as reported in the *Times* of the 4th of last September, between the Nore and Mouse Light ships, a distance of nearly eight knots, was performed in thirty-one minutes, giving her a speed of upwards of fifteen knots an hour. She has been but once to sea, viz., to India and back, and made her voyage out and home in 53 and 54 days respectively, being the quickest passage with troops ever made. The *Prince Albert* is bark-rigged, and her dimensions are—length, 266 feet, beam 38 feet, depth 29 feet. She is propelled by two engines of the aggregate of 400-horse power. Her cylinders, of 60 inches diameter, are inverted, the length of stroke is 4 feet, and the screw, worked directly, is driven at 400 revolutions per minute. The screw is one of Beattie's patent, outside the rudder, has three blades, and is 18 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 34 feet. There is little doubt, judging from what she has already done, that the *Prince Albert* is capable of making the fastest trip from port to port that has yet been made.

We believe that no colony of the British Empire, if we exclude Australia and Canada, can show a trade larger than that of Ceylon. The value of goods exported is enormous—not less than £2,250,000 sterling. The value of goods imported is close on two millions. In goods alone our trade exceeds four millions in value. Adding specie, we have a trade the united value of which is £5,695,124. Some of the figures in the returns before us require explanation. Our imports from Britain appear small when compared with our exports. But no doubt Suez gets credit for large sums of specie which really ought to be credited to Britain. The effect of the Order in Council making the Australian gold coinage current in Ceylon is evident in the large imports from Australia, almost wholly specie. And so our enormous imports from British India consists of grain worth half a million, and of rupees to a value exceeding that. "The balance of trade," it will be observed, was greatly against France. This was owing to the large proportion of native coffee shipped direct last year, an experiment which has not been repeated on a scale anything so extensive in 1858. To Holland and Australia we also exported extensively. The exports to Hong Kong must have been opium or specie transhipped. The contrast between the Ceylon Customs' return of 1837 and 1857 is something marvelous, and the progress indicated worthy of comparison even with that of the great Anglo-Saxon colonies.—*Ceylon Observer.*

The following is a return of Her Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of Cuba for the suppression of the Slave-trade, from the 8th day of June, 1857, with the names of their several Captains and Commanders, and distinguishing steamboats and gunboats from sailing-vessels: The *Arachne*, sailing, Commander V. O. Inglefield; the *Jasper*, steam gunboat, Lieutenant W. H. Pym; the *Basilisk*, steam, Commander G A. Phayre; the *Styx*, steam, Commander C. Vesey; the *Forward*, steam gun-boat, Lieutenant Henry Davies; the *Skipjack*, steam gunboat, Lieutenant J. Murray; the *Jaseur*, steam gunboat, Lieutenant J. B. Scott; the *Buzzard*, steam, Commander F. Peel.

Much has been spoken and written against crinoline; it is something new to hear that it is nearly as fatal to its fair wearers as cholera. The physician of the Princess of Gothland assures the ladies that if they follow that absurd fashion they will rue it when they become mothers, as a mortal disease supervenes after childbirth in all cases where it has been worn. It does not appear, however, that this solemn warning has had the slightest effect, and hoops of enormous size continue to be sported by the fashionable world at Stockholm.

The great trial respecting the Shrewsbury estates will take place at Liverpool, instead of Stafford. The defendants made an application for a change of venue to London, one of the reasons being that local feeling at Stafford was in favor of Lord Shrewsbury, as evidenced by the congratulatory address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation.

A new Quarterly Review, backed by a powerful political party, is announced to appear in the course of the Autumn, and is, we hear, to be published by Mr. Bentley, of New-Burlington-street.

The last number of the *Moniteur* publishes a decree sanctioning a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce between Belgium and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

A writer for the *Manchester Guardian*, recommends the call of a meeting for the relief of sufferers by the recent inundations on the Mississippi.

A letter from Jerusalem announces the expectation of a caravan of 150 Americans from Boston, direct to Jaffa by special steamer.

Crowded Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My letter on the abuse in City cars has been replied to in your issue of the 23d, in an article headed "An Advocate of Standers," and signed "E. P."

I am sorry that "E. P." considers my remonstrance, though "supported from time to time through the Press," both unjust and ridiculous, and my ideas on the subject altogether wrong. I must console myself with the conviction that the majority of sensible car-travelers will hold with me, and pronounce, not my article, but his, as perfectly unjust and ridiculous, even apart from the exaggeration and distortion of my expressions which it contains.

"E. P." evidently advocates the free and easy, or rather the huddling system; for the sake of getting "quick home" he does not mind roughing it a little, regardless of smothering crowds, stamping on toes, or being stamped upon, and the like amenities. He moreover expects everybody else, be it lady or gentleman or child, to be as accommodating, or inconsiderate, whatever you please to call it, and as prepared to rough it as himself. Upon his principle, public conveyances, being established not for pleasure, but for an unlimited accommodation to everybody, are never to be considered full. In cars, passengers ought to be entitled, in order to make more room, to sit in each other's lap. In steamers, when all the berths have already been taken, late comers might claim to share the berths with previous passengers; and above all, the late reform in omnibuses strictly limiting the number of passengers to twelve, ought to be done away with as "unjust and ridiculous." To satisfy "E. P.," a patent screw ought to be invented to cram into every public conveyance the greatest number possible. "And who," says "E. P." has a right to complain? There is, however, no accounting for taste, and everybody is entitled to his own opinion. "E. P." is welcome to his, but I doubt whether there be many travelers who will share either.

I admit the unpleasantness to a person wishing to enter a car somewhere between the extreme points of a route, to be told that there is no more room; but it is no worse to him than if he were midway on a route where only omnibuses run, and where he would be equally excluded. This is an inconvenience which results from arrangements founded on sense and fairness—neither of which exist in the arrangements of the City cars.

As I still consider the crowding of City cars objectionable, which "E. P." does not, I would suggest that it rests with the authorities to remedy the evil. In granting a license for a public conveyance of any kind, it appears to me that the Common Council should see to it that the accommodation offered to the public shall include a reasonable degree of comfort. If companies cannot afford to convey a limited number of passengers at a minimum rate, let them charge more. If in City cars five cents is too little, let six cents be the fare, at which increase I can assure "E. P." I shall not grumble. Let the seats be divided; let only so many standing passengers be allowed, that neither knee-pans nor toes of sitting passengers are endangered, and the travel in City cars will be both an accommodation and a pleasure, though in his eagerness to get "quick home," it is not the latter "E. P." seeks.

Yours respectfully, T.

Night-Dress of Policemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many of the policemen are complaining at present of the trouble they are put to in consequence of having to wear their uniform at night. Burglars recognize them so easily with their stars and gilt buttons that it is almost an impossibility for the policemen to even "spot" them: for no sooner do the burglars see them than they get out of their way at once. If the Police could be allowed to wear citizen's dress at night there would be more chance for them to catch many of the thieves.

The other evening, in the upper part of the City, my attention was called by a policeman who was endeavoring to get a glimpse of a very suspicious-looking individual. But each time that he overtook the supposed burglar, said burglar turned his head away. As a last resource, the policeman applied to me. I then walked up to the individual aforesaid and asked him some unnecessary question, and he answered me. I then passed on and met the policeman, and gave him a description of the fellow. He communicated with the other policemen on the beat, so that they at last all knew him. Thus it shows very plainly that were the Police in citizen's dress at night they would have a far better opportunity of recognizing the notorious characters who infest every part of our City.

Many objections have been made to their being allowed this privilege for fear of their going into grog-shops and drinking while in disguise. But experienced persons know that if policemen wish to drink, they can do so without resorting to changing their dress. If a burglar enter a house for the purpose of plunder, his principal care is to see whether any policemen are near. He does not take any notice of passing citizens. As soon as he perceives the Police are out of the way, he makes off, having no trouble whatever in recognizing the officer. Of course the practiced thieves know the beat of the officers and steer their course accordingly. ANONYMOUS.

Cruelty to Horses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I write to ask you if there is no law in regard to the proper treatment of horses, and if there is, why it is not enforced. Why is it that we see every day in the streets such cruelty and brutality committed upon this poor dumb beast? Only a day or two ago I was told by a lady that she saw a horse fall dead in the street under the cruel blows of its inhuman master, and it is no uncommon thing to see a horse beaten over the head with the loaded butt of a whip or kicked in the sides, as if he had no feeling. Do not the Irish deserve especial censure in this regard? I think it is one of their worst traits—their cruelty to dumb animals—and I have already witnessed too much of it at their hands to have my opinions easily changed. We see them, too, these hot, sweltering days, toiling in their heavy harnesses and staggering under loads altogether out of proportion to their strength. Now, while Mayor Tiemann is trying to create a reform, and is abating those things which are obnoxious to the public, why has he not thought of this and brought some law in force which would compel the owners to use their horses in every respect with more moderation? For the sake of decency and humanity I hope soon to see these cruelties abated. Yours, &c., JUSTICE.

Miscellaneous.

A Society has been organized in Boston for the publication, upon a new plan, of the valuable historical manuscripts which exist in our various public libraries and in the hands of individuals. The plan of publication embraces not only the particular section of the United States in which the Society has originated, but includes the early history of all the Colonies; and it is hoped that patrons will be found in every State of our Union. From a feeling of veneration for the labors of the annalist of New-England, the Rev. Thomas Prince, this Society, inaugurated on the anniversary of his birth, has been named "The Prince Society for Mutual Publication."

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says the Canadian Government have ordered an engineer to make an examination of the banks of the Niagara, between Chippewa and Fort Erie, to learn what damage was done by the washing away of the land. It seems considerable complaint has been made by people living and owning land upon the bank of the river, to the effect that their farms are being washed away, and all in consequence of the trees having been cut down. The trees were cut in consequence of the road having been assumed as a Tow Path by the Board of Public Works.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* learns that the authorities of that city have commenced an action against one of the wealthiest citizens of Worcester, for an alleged fraudulent concealment of his property from the assessors. It is alleged that for three successive years he has, just previous to the 1st of May, made a sham transfer of two hundred and eighty-nine shares of the stock of the Providence and Worcester Railroad into other hands, and a few days after rendering his valuation to the assessors, minus the transferred shares, has taken them back again, thus saving, for the time, several hundred dollars upon his tax bill.

LETTERS FROM WATERING-PLACES.

The Season at Saratoga—Unexpected Rush of Visitors—Remarkable Effects of the Water—Gen. Wool, Gov. Bouck, Rev. John Pierrepoint, and other Celebrities—Doctor Dulcamara—Cuban Senoras—Count Gurowski, &c.—Hops and Prayer Meetings—Brooklyn Aristocrats, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

When I left the hot and dusty streets of New-York, I had not missed anybody—but, to my great surprise, I find everybody and his wife enjoying themselves here in Saratoga, lounging on the grand piazzas of the hotels, clustering like bees about the well-room of Congress Spring, and driving to the Lake. Instead of Saratoga being deserted, on account of the hard times, as everybody predicted it would be, it was never before so brilliant and crowded at this season as it is now. The hotel-keepers are astonished at the rush of people, and the universal confession is that they are doing a great deal better than they were in the flush times of the two last years. Yet the culminating period of the season has not yet arrived, and every day during the next fortnight will doubtless witness an increase of the gay throngs of visitors whose presence is among the attractions of the place. There was a time once when the caprices of fashion might have had some influence in directing the current of Summer visitors to the various watering places, and then Saratoga may have had its ups and downs, and been deserted, while its rivals were crowded. But those days are long since passed—Saratoga is now the Queen of watering-places, and all the rest do homage to her superior claims and attractions; people go to other places to gratify their curiosity, or for the cure of a special malady, but everybody comes to Saratoga as the common centre of pleasure-seekers, and the very region of health. Its famous spring is the most renowned in the world; it is the very fountain for which PONCE DE LEON sought in vain in Florida, and its waters are drank in all parts of the earth.

Whether it be owing to the air, the water, the sweetness and purity of all the surroundings of this delightful place, or to the quality of food, I am not prepared to say; but the visitors here are enormous eaters. A dyspeptic lady of my acquaintance, who came here in a very shaky and dilapidated condition, a short time since, told me in confidence, that she had not been able to get enough to eat. This remark, of course, called for a mark of astonishment on my part, to which she said: "I don't complain that there is not enough food within my reach, for really the table of Congress Hall is most bounteously spread, and such excellent bread and delicious ice-cream I have never before eaten at any hotel, but what I mean is, that my appetite is so good that I am ashamed for everybody to see me eat so much, and I rise from the table every day half satisfied."

This is the case with a good many more who come here like shadows and depart Falstaffs.

Among the guests at Congress Hall is the venerable General WOOL; and this hotel appears to be a special favorite with gentlemen of his age, who may be supposed to know where the greatest amount of comfort is to be obtained. The venerable Governor BOUCK is also here, looking as though he had just stepped out of the gilt frame in which ELLIOTT had placed his portrait in the New-York City Hall. The Ex-Governor does not step quite so firmly as he did when he was Sub-Treasurer; but he is still a hale and hearty old gentleman. Another of our venerable celebrities who is at this house, is the Rev. JOHN PIERREPOINT, who is accompanied by his jovial-looking wife, looking as riant and happy as a girl of sixteen, and resembling very much the widow Cheerly. I do not know how many Summers she may have seen, but he has seen seventy Winters, and I have known much older men at fifty. This happy couple are spending the last quarter of their honeymoon at the springs.

There has not been an irruption of the *oi polloi* at Saratoga yet, and there probably will not be. The loose odds and ends of society, the ravelings of our Atlantic cities, do not like to venture so far from their haunts and associates, and so they confine themselves, mostly, to the great resorts of bathers, like Cape May, Rockaway and Long Branch, which are but a few hours' travel from New-York and Philadelphia. The society at the Springs is this year peculiarly free from *Chevaliers d'industrie*, and almost entirely free from foreigners, though there are some very pretty Spanish women here from Cuba, who look as though they would not have the least objection in the world to being annexed to the United States. Speaking of foreigners—there is a gentleman here who dresses somewhat in the style of Dr Dulcamara, in blue velvet coat and knee-breeches, with a profusion of gilt buttons. He is supposed by some to be a British nobleman, but I have grave doubts on the subject.

The Congress well-room has been greatly improved by the addition of a marble tesselated platform, which is a most delightfully cool and agreeable place for a morning saunter. I saw the Count GUROWSKI there this morning smoking cigarettes, drinking the water, chatting with a dark-eyed Cuban señora, and saying complimentary things about the country generally, with an occasional good-natured word for the new *American Cyclopædia*, which he uttered in a loud whisper to some literary friends, who joined him at the spring. It is a pleasant thing to hear the Count give his opinions, he does it so heartily, so sincerely and so amiably. Among the literary people who are here is that exceedingly clever writer, J. MILTON MACKIE, the author of *Cosas de España*, and other delightful works, which are as remarkable for their humor as for their picturesque descriptions and sterling good sense. Another of our well-known humorous writers is here, CHAS. A. DAVIS, who has the credit of being the best oral narrator in the country; FRANK GRANGER, Ex-Senator COOLEY and his family, including the baby who was christened last Winter, Corporation Counsel BUSTEED, "Uncle David" LEAVITT, and a vast number more of noted New-Yorkers are here; and Flora McFlimsey never spread her crinoline more gorgeously than she does now on the grand piazza of Congress Hall, where there is room and verge enough for her extremest ambition. This is probably the last Summer that Flora will wear hoops. It is the general opinion of those who have a right to express their opinions on such subjects, that hoops have seen their best days. But they were never more extensively spread than they are this season at Saratoga.

I am not myself a hopping man, but there are plenty such here, and there are hops nightly at all the great hotels; on Tuesday night there was a grand hop at the United States and the Union, and on Friday there will be a grand hop at Congress Hall, where they have a very fine band, and capital rooms to hop in.

Fashion is generally a safe guide to follow, for though she has a way of carrying things to extremes, yet she usually adopts the best she can get, and it is on this principle, probably, that this year she leads off towards Congress Hall, which appears to be the favorite house among the great hotels, and with very good reason. There is surely nothing like its magnificent piazza anywhere else, and it has become a sort of *Kursaal*, where all the celebrities of the place may be seen during the day and evening. Sitting in this colossal corridor you see all the world sweep by, for the nearness of Congress Hall to the favorite spring gives it the advantage of a position to review all the guests from the other hotels who must pass it by on their way to the Well-Room and the Park. At the United States you see only the guests who are stopping in it, but at Congress Hall you have a look at all the world. Besides this advantage, it is remarkably well kept, and since the present proprietors have had possession of it, its accommodations have been considerably more than doubled. It was the first great watering-place hotel in the country, the grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation flirted on its piazza, and danced country dances in its parlor, and it is still the favorite hotel; Sans Souci, which was once its rival, has long been in a state of decay, and is forgotten. but, like the health giving and unfailing fountain after which it is named, Congress Hall has only increased in reputation. Among the guests staying at it now are a great number of the aristocracy of Brooklyn, if they have anything of the kind in the City of Churches. Perhaps it is for their particular benefit that a morning prayer-meeting is held daily at the Presbyterian Church here. These morning prayer-meetings are very well attended, as I learn, for to be honest I have not been to any of them myself.

I wish that some one who has power in the matter, would effect a reform among the newsboys. These unconscionable little speculators make us pay six cents for the TIMES, which is more than we have to give in Washington, Newport, or Niagara. Three hundred and fifty per cent. profit is rather too much, even for Saratoga.

Yours, WYANDANK.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT YALE COLLEGE.

Concio ad Clerum—Phi Beta Kappa Meeting—Alumni Meeting.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Tuesday, July 27, 1858.

The *Concio ad Clerum* discourse, the present year, was delivered by the Rev. ROBERT C. LEARNED, of Canterbury, Conn. It had two marked merits: first, it was brief; secondly, it was on a subject within the comprehension of the many,—two characteristics which have of late years been wanting in a remarkable degree. The subject was "*The duty of calling forth the unemployed talent in the churches, and the manner in which it may be done.*" Text, Numbers 11, 29: "And Moses said unto him, Enviest thou for my sake? would God that all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put his spirit upon them." There are a large number of persons of fine intelligence and good dispositions, not slothful in business, who think they have nothing to do in the churches but to work out their own salvation. The fact shows that there is need of labor among the laymen here as well as elsewhere. As another proof of this, we need but allude to the small percentage of the people ranked among church-goers at the present day. In this State not more than one-half the population attend church regularly. Laymen are peculiarly fit for laboring among this class of people, as they are free from the professional air of ministers, and are not liable to be charged with mercenary motives. The spirit of allowing laymen to take active part in church services is rapidly advancing, and should be still more encouraged.

Pastors must call to th the talent of the churches in these directions. They must enlist other powers, and should insist on the obligation of every one who hopes in Christ to labor for him. The wants of the community around must be kept in view and labor must be systematized. The abilities and capacities of each person must be noted—directed judiciously. Last Winter's lessons should be improved upon.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETING.

Chronologically, the meeting of this great and glorious institution is next to be recorded. Its vitality seems to be gradually dying out, but the operators succeeded in getting it to go through the motions as usual. The elections for next year were as follows:

Orator—Judge WILLIAM STRONG, of Pennsylvania.
Substitute—WM. F. EVARTS, Esq., of New-York.
Poet—JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL, of Boston.
Substitute—J. G. WHITTIER, of Boston.

Mr. WHITTIER was elected an honorary member of the Society, and permission was given to Kenyon College, of Ohio, to institute a Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni convened this morning at 9½ o'clock in their hall, in the Alumni Building. Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., called the meeting to order and invited graduates of fifty years' standing to take seats on the stage. Among those who accepted the invitation were the Hon. JOSHUA DEWEY, of Brooklyn, of the class of 1787, the third oldest graduate. Five or six members of the class of 1808 were also present, among them Dr. KNIGHT, Dr. BEERS, the Hon RALPH J. INGERSOLL and the Rev. NOAH COE, all of New-Haven, and Dr. NATHANIEL HEWITT, of Bridgeport. Dr. McLANE, of Brooklyn, (1829,) was elected Chairman of the meeting, and the Rev. BENJAMIN C. MEIGS, (1809,) a missionary of the American Board, recently returned from Ceylon, made a prayer. J. B. VARNUM (1838) was elected assistant Secretary, the Rev. S. W. S. SUTTON, D. D., Secretary. The Alumni Association read the record of graduates deceased during the past collegiate year.

Dr. HEWITT was then called upon to say a few words with reference to Dr. TAYLOR. He said he hesitated to undertake the office, for it would be understood that it was a delicate duty for him. Dr. TYLER was an honest man, and so was Dr. TAYLOR. He was in early life among the most intimate friends of the latter. There were many who differed with him, and he was himself among them. Upright men are usually earnest men, and know how to differ, and that, too, without personal animosity. It is of importance so to conduct in controversy as not to forfeit one's self-respect. This both Drs TAYLOR and TYLER did. They were both tenacious of their opinions, and they ought to have been so. They did not hold them with respect to persons. He was glad to have an opportunity to say publicly that he owed a great deal to Dr. TAYLOR. Dr. T. was of one mind. Subsequent investigation enlarged the views of his earlier years but the same great principles which he battled for in later life had belonged to his youth. He was a fervent believer in the truth of his creed, and he perilled much for it. Dr. H. urged all to repudiate all stigmatizing terms in controversy, and related an anecdote told by the Hon. Judge SHERMAN. The minister at Litchfield once exchanged pulpits with the celebrated Father MILLS. The latter was reading in Jude, and came to the passage where it is said that the Archangel Michael when disputing with the devil durst not bring against him a railing accusation. Stopping and removing his spectacles, he said: "Brethren, he *durst* not bring against him a railing accusation—*durst* not, mind you, for he knew that when it came to blackguarding, the devil was more than a match for him." [Laughter.] Incidents in the history of the class of 1808, to which the Doctor belonged, were alluded to. He was embarrassed, he said, by the multitude of events which came crowding upon his mind.

The Rev. Mr. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, asked leave to add a word with reference to Dr. TAYLOR. He passed a glowing eulogy upon his memory. His words were evidently prompted by love for a venerated instructor. In his judgment no place suited Dr. TAYLOR but that of a leader. He seemed to care more for the truth than for the regard of his pupils, and is worthy of being remembered for his earnestness in behalf of the freedom of the human mind. There were certain words which those who had heard him utter could never forget. The way in which he spoke the word "forgive" showed that he knew how to exercise the act. "Law" and "Government," as they came from his lips, were freighted with thought. "Love" was rich with all the tenderness of the Gospel.

Prof. CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH spoke of Prof. E. A. ANDREWS and Governor BISSELL. Prof. ANDREWS was the monitor and valedictory orator of their class. He was the leader, and had more power in forming character than any other one. Keenness and penetration were the distinguishing characteristics of his mind, which naturally was mathematical in its turn. Accidentally he became devoted to philological pursuits. While studying law he lost his knowledge of Greek in a great degree, but recovered it to make himself a scholar. As a teacher he was remarkable for thoroughness of instruction. Through his elementary books he will long be remembered. Governor BISSELL was a beautiful illustration of the early Puritan character. His intellect continued gaining force and clearness to the day of his death, and, more than all, its rich gifts were all devoted to the service of his Maker. In conclusion, Prof. G. alluded in feeling terms to SAMUEL R. ANDREWS, the Secretary of the Corporation for many years. He often said that to him it seemed a beautiful thing for a Christian to die suddenly, without a struggle. Such a death was granted him. He was found dead in his bed one morning, having passed away without a groan.

Dr. BACON told an anecdote which he said had been brought to his mind by the frequent mention of the names of TAYLOR and TYLER. In June of 1830 he was riding over to Wethersfield with the former. At that time the theological controversy in which he was engaged was at its height. He remarked to Dr. TAYLOR that he though his (Dr. T.'s) greatest heresy was in thinking men could be convinced by argument. Dr. T. replied, "I believe I have nearly given that idea up, but could I get Dr. TYLER to attend but a course of my lectures I cannot keep believing he would agree that my views are the correct ones." [Laughter.]

Prof. SILLIMAN, Sen., introduced Mr. DEWEY, of Brooklyn, as the third oldest of living graduates of Yale. Mr. D. said he had been in New-Haven but twice since his graduation in 1787. He entered College during the Presidency of Dr. STILES, and saw very great changes in New Haven since that time.

Prof. SILLIMAN gave some interesting particulars with reference to the oldest living graduate, Hon. JOHN McCLELLAN, of Woodstock, Conn. A few years since, he was struck with paralysis, and is now unable to leave his chair without being carried. Last Fourth of July he made a profession of religion. His friends supposed his physical infirmities would render it necessary for him to receive the sacrament at home, but he insisted on partaking of it publicly, and was carried to the church for that purpose.

President HITCHCOCK, of Western Reserve College, said a few words and was followed by Dr. PARKER, formerly U. S. Minister to China. Dr. P. saw the labors to which his life had been devoted were but of little help in addressing such an assembly. During his residence in China fifty-three thousand Chinese of all ranks, from the beggar in the streets to members of the Imperial household, had submitted to surgical treatment at his hands. Some of the most interesting of these cases were narrated: A Tartar General who had had an operation for cataract successfully performed, addressed him as "Superlative virtue, superlative virtue beneath the sky; number one man." He had been called a child of the devil by them, but he had disproved this by showing them from their own sacred books that he had the same common father with them. He closed with an eloquent reference to the high place Yale still holds among the educational institutions of the land. The Classes of 1813 and 1818 were called on but failed to respond. The Rev. Dr. ROWLAND, of Newark, N. J., spoke for the Class of 1823. His remarks broke in pretty effectually upon the restrained dignity which had thus far characterized the exercises. He felt as much surprised at being called on as the countryman did who found his lost cow in the fourth story of one of the college buildings, and in arising as he did he felt as much out of place as the cow might be supposed to feel. He told many interesting incidents of his college life; how they felt such great respect for their tutors; the one BULL by name and the other HOOK—ER; how they exhibited the greatest care for the temporal interests of their instructors, so great in fact, that they deposited a cock of hay in front of tutor BULL's door one night. Then he gave a laughable account of an ancient and aged room mate, under whose care his father put him on account of his youthful age. He never fully understood the passage which refers to rolling sin like a sweet morsel under the tongue, until he saw that room mate chew tobacco. When his excesses in this direction made him thin, he attempted to break off chewing by taking up smoking, though homœopathy had not then been discovered. On night his tobacco proved too strong and made him drowsy. One foot slipped into the fire, to the great damage of his shoe leather, and then the other; then the pipe he was smoking dropped and upset the ashes it contained in his bosom, producing much the same effect that it would to drop a looser letter. His Xenophon flew in one direction, his pipe in another, and that aged chum in all directions. Other amusing incidents were narrated. Dr. R. said his only apology for speaking in such a strain was that he had become stupid by listening to their formal speeches, and he wanted to wake them up.

J. B. VARNUM, (1835,) Assistant Secretary of the meeting, dealt some pretty severe blows at the mushroom colleges which were springing up all over the land, and was followed by Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, who made the best speech of the day. He said he was too young to teach in the hearing of those whom he looked upon with so much reverence, and too old to exhort those from whose youthful aspirations he was separated by a distance of twenty years. It seemed as though he had been going along at an unconscious speed. Suddenly the engineer blew the whistle to brake up. He was on a down grade, and on the mile-post he saw "20." By degrees the signals which had passed between the members of the class as they had separated in life had grown feebler and feebler, and they had now come back to splice the cable once more. The old engineers of science are here to see that the work is done right. Dr. T. referred in tones eloquent, but effective, to those who had been his former instructors. He remembered with gratitude the venerable Ex-President whom be once addressed in barbarous Latin, which would be rendered still more barbarous should he attempt to repeat it. He could say *tibi gratulor*, the rest he had forgotten. The College pulpit is now filled with much grace and eloquence, but he had not forgotten the now venerable Professor (Dr. FITCH) whose sermons he so faithfully followed during his Freshman year, and he would give him warning, that if he did not publish his works soon he (Dr. F.) would bring out an abridged edition from the notes he then took. He was rejoiced to see him present (Professor SILLIMAN) whose mantle was such that it must needs be divided that it might be borne down to other generations. That countenance (turning to a likeness of Dr. TAYLOR) seems to say, "forget me not." No, the memory of his life is too sacred for words. It cannot be twenty-two years, said Dr. T., since I was standing along with my new frock-coat and cane, and a Senior told me Freshmen were not allowed to carry canes. How fast these years have glided away. This is not the hour for personal reminiscences, but I am reminded by that calamity which has overshadowed this College so recently, that three of my classmates died by drowning. One, I remember, who in College gave promise of eminence in whatever employment he might enter, and who might have had a post of science in almost any institution, went to Persia to give his life to the elevation of a dying church, and now, from 5,000 feet above the sea, his new made grave looks down upon us, and though we bedew it with our tears, those tears would be transmuted into a rainbow of joy and love. His voice is now to those who knew him, and to those who knew him not: "Gird up your loins for God." I speak as a man, not as a minister. Dr. T. concluded by saying that, as one who had children to grow and hope for, it did his heart good to know that now old Yale was safer for them than it had ever been before.

Major BARNARD, U.S.A., said a few words, and after the singing of the parting ode to the tune "Lenox," the Association adjourned

No graduate should leave New-Haven without taking out with him the recently engraved likeness of Professors PORTER, OLMSTEAD, THATCHER, DANA, &c. It is rare better likenesses are found than these. The present graduating class, feeling the need of some more accurate engravings than those already in existence, instigated Mr. PEASE, the proprietor of the "College Bookstore," to have the likenesses of some of those who had outgrown their old pictures reengraved. It is understood that if this beginning meets with sufficient encouragement, the series will be completed.

W—G.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT—JULY 29.

THE STOLEN COUPONS.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

The United States vs. Louis Stern. In this case—that of the coupons alleged to have been stolen—the Commissioner held Louis Stern to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the case of Adolf & Isaac New, charged with aiding and abetting, the testimony will be taken before U. S. Commissioner Betts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—July 29.

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Clerke and Sutherland.

Eliza Ann Cropsey vs. Peter B. Sweeney, Public Administrator.—This action was brought to recover $40,000 for services rendered by plaintiff for James Ridgway in his lifetime, while plaintiff was standing in the supposed relation of wife. It appears that the marriage ceremony was solemnized between plaintiff and James Ridgway in 1821, plaintiff believing that they were lawfully married. In September, early in the same year Catharine Ridgway commenced an action for divorce against James Ridgway. He was married to her in 1812, and her name then was Catharine Dob; and in 1815 he separated from her. In June, 1822, a decree was entered dissolving the marriage. In 1825 the marriage ceremony was again solemnized between plaintiff and James Ridgway, she believing that he was competent to contract marriage. James Ridgway died in 1847. At the time of the first marriage he was worth about $1,000, and at the time of his death he had amassed $150,000. She claims that it was partially owing to her efforts that Mr. Ridgway was enabled to accumulate the fortune. There were twelve children by the marriage, eight of whom are now living. Prior to his marriage with Catharine Dob he had once been married, and had issue by both marriages. One child, Eliza Ann, and one grand-child, George W. Ridgway, surviving issue of his deceased son Joseph, the issue of his first marriage; and one grandchild, the sole surviving issue of a daughter by his second marriage, claim to be the only lawful heirs to James Ridgway.

The defendant demurred to the complaint, and, after the argument at Special Term, the demurrer was overruled. Defendant appealed to the General Term, and the order of Special Term was reversed, and judgment for defendant was given on the demurrer.

The following is the opinion of the Court in relation to the question:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Unless the code, by abolishing the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of such actions and suits, and of pleadings therefore existing, intended to initiate, and has initiated, new principles of law, by which a class of rights and of wrongs, not before the proper subjects of judicial investigation and remedy, can now be judicially investigated and remedied, the facts stated in the plaintiff's complaint in this action do not constitute a cause of action, and the demurrer of the defendant to that complaint is well taken. I am not aware that any one has ever claimed for the code, or charged against the code, a mission or purpose so bold, novel, sweeping and dangerous.

It cannot be supposed that the abolition in words of the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity by the code was intended to break up the well-settled fundamental principles of limits of common law and equitable jurisdiction, and open to courts, as proper subjects of judicial discretion, a class of moral wrongs or misfortunes not before the legitimate subjects of legal or equitable investigation or redress. Nor can it be supposed that the abolition of the forms of actions was intended to create or justify novel and unprecedented *causes of action*. Although the form of the action of assumpsit and of the pleadings therein has been abolished, yet the obligation of contracts and the distinction between an express and an implied assumpsit remain, and notwithstanding the code in a large class of cases now as before the code, it is only on the theory of an implied assumpsit "inferred from the conduct, situation or mutual relations of the parties," that justice can be enforced, and the performance of a legal duty compelled.

It is no longer necessary and perhaps not even proper in such a case, for the plaintiff to allege in his complaint any promise on the part of the defendant; but he must state facts, which if true, according to well settled principles of law, would have authorized him to allege and the Court to infer a promise on the part of the defendant before the Code. The form of assumpsit is no longer necessary nor perhaps even proper in such a case; but facts sufficient to raise it and to put it on paper were it lawful to do so, are still necessary. It follows from what has been said that the principal question raised by the demurrer in this case is, there being no express promise pretended or alleged in the complaint, whether the law implies a promise from the facts therein stated. The action is for services rendered by the plaintiff for James Ridgway in his lifetime, while the plaintiff was standing in the supposed relation of wife. It is alleged in the complaint that the marriage ceremony was solemnized in due form of law between the plaintiff and James Ridgway in 1821, she believing that they were lawfully married and living and cohabiting with him as his wife; that on or about the 15th of September, 1821, proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery of this State against James Ridgway for divorce by Catharine Ridgway, to whom he had been married under the name of Catharine Dob, in the year 1812, and from whom he had separated in 1815; that on or about the 12th day of June, 1823, a decree was made dissolving the marriage between the said Catharine and James; that about the Summer of 1825, the marriage ceremony was again solemnized in due form of law between the said plaintiff and the said James Ridgway; that before and at the time of the ceremony of marriage in 1825, the plaintiff was informed and believed that the said James Ridgway was competent to contract marriage with the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff believed that the marriage was valid until after the death of James Ridgway; that from the time of the first marriage ceremony until James Ridgway's death in 1847, the plaintiff and the said James lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, and were known and reputed as such; that at the time of the first marriage ceremony, James Ridgway was a carpenter and possessed of property not exceeding $1,000 in value; that the plaintiff in addition to her ordinary household duties and the usual care and management of the domestic affairs of James Ridgway, labored to promote the success of his undertakings and to procure the means of defraying the household expenses, and in the conduct and management of the domestic affairs, practiced the utmost economy; that the said James was successful in his business and accumulated a fortune, which at the time of his death amounted to $150,000; that during the entire period the plaintiff so lived and cohabited with James Ridgway she had the entire management of his domestic affairs, and labored by industry, economy, care and attention to her duties, to promote his interests and success; and that it was owing to her efforts that he was enabled to accumulate so much property; that during the same period she bore unto him twelve children, eight of whom are living; that prior to the marriage of James Ridgway with Catharine Dob, he had once been married and had issue by both marriages; that one child, Eliza Ann, wife of Jeremiah Rowland, and one grandchild, George W. Ridgway, surviving issue of his deceased son Joseph, the issue of his first marriage; and one grandchild the sole surviving issue of a daughter by his second marriage, claim to be the only lawful heirs of James Ridgway and entitled to his estate.

The plaintiff claims that the services rendered by her to James Ridgway in and about the management of his household affairs and otherwise as the complaint set forth, were rendered at his request, and were reasonably worth $40,000, and demands judgment for that sum with interest from Nov. 21, 1847. It is not alleged in the complaint that James Ridgway in his life time ever knew or supposed, after the last marriage ceremony, that the plaintiff was not his lawful wife; nor is it alleged that when his first supposed marriage with the plaintiff took place, that he knew that his wife Catharine was living and he was unable to contract a legal marriage with plaintiff. No doubt from the time of the first marriage ceremony to the institution of the suit for divorce, and from the time of the second marriage ceremony until his death, James Ridgway and the plaintiff both supposed they were lawfully married, and that he lived and died, supposing the plaintiff was his lawful wife. Now, after his death, upon the assumption that his supposed marriage was not legal, will the law permit us or authorise us to turn this supposed relation of husband and wife into the relation of master and servant, and thus infer or imply a promise on the part of James Ridgway in his life to *pay*, and an expectation on the part of the plaintiff to *receive pay* for the services rendered by the plaintiff while so standing in the supposed relation of husband and wife?

The very ground upon which the plaintiff's case appeals so strongly to the sympathies of the Court, forbids any such fiction, inference or implication. Her own story (no doubt truthful) of her long devoted faithful love and services as a *wife* and *mother*, will not permit us to say that she is legally entitled to receive pay for those services *as a servant*. True, the law will not presume that work or labor performed *as a servant* or *laborer*, were voluntary and performed without any view to compensation, but the law cannot presume that the domestic and household work and services of a wife for a husband are performed without the view to pay as a servant or laborer. The law would do injustice to the plaintiff herself by implying a promise to her to pay for these services; a respect for the plaintiff herself, as well as for the law, compels us to infer and hold that these services were performed, not as a servant with a view to pay, but from higher and holier motives, and thus therefore her complaint does not constitute any cause of action.

The order of the Special Term overruling the demurrer must be reversed, and the defendant must have judgment on the demurrer.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re Strauss vs. Baker.—Motion denied; plaintiff's costs $10, to abide the event.

Harriet Griffin vs. David Griffin.—Decree of divorce granted to the wife, and an order for a referee to ascertain and report what would be a suitable amount of alimony for the lady to enjoy.

Warren A. Ransom vs. Elijah M. Carrington and others.—The order made by Judge Sutherland to be continued. No costs allowed on this motion.

John Wilkes vs. David M. Hughes and others.—Ordered that the judgment entered stand as security without prejudice to the right of the defendant to move to set aside the report of the referee, and judgment for irregularity or for any other cause, and in filing a bond to secure the payment of such judgment, all proceedings thereon to be stayed for thirty days, to enable the defendant to make such motion.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Gilbert F. Everson vs. R. E. Everson et al.—Order for substitution of Baker as the receiver of the separate property of Adams granted.

"THE WAY OF LIFE" IN COURT.

We have received several communications in relation to the arrest of George P. Edgar, late of *The Way of Life*—a religious paper. started during the late revival season, and since dead. In our report of his arrest, the *cause* was clearly stated. Other matters were stated as bearing upon his conduct during the past few months, but they were not given as a part of the complaint against him; but, on the contrary, it was stated clearly, that they were matters aside from the charge on which he was arrested. Mr Edgar denies all the allegations made, and requests us to publish the following statement from him:

MR. EDGAR'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Edgar denies emphatically that he misled Mr. Van Winkle in regard to *The Way of Life*, and states that he was careful to impress on Mr. Van Winkle's mind that it was not a paying concern then, as no newly-started paper could be supposed to be. He stated to him that he (Mr. George P. Edgar) expected that shortly the advertisements of the paper would cover its expenses, as it increased in circulation rapidly. The idea of Mr. Van Winkle that because the issue of the paper amounted to 10,000 copies, there were so many dollars paid in, was quite erroneous; and Mr. Edgar denied that he led him to believe any such thing. He says that he told him that he issued that number of copies, and of them some two or three thousand were sold over the counter, and the rest furnished to subscribers, and sent to agents in different parts of the country, who were to work the paper along—that being deemed a cheaper mode of advertising than paying $100 for advertising every day or so in the papers. Parties, Mr. Edgar says, are still much interested in the success of the paper, and if more capital were thrown into it no doubt it ultimately would clear itself of all its incumbrances, and a plan to effect this was under way when Mr. Edgar was arrested, thus completely tying his hand in the premises. He states that he is perfectly resolved, however, to pay up every cent of his indebtedness, the most of which he alleges, was occasioned by the defalcations and mismanagement of his confidential clerk, who is at present undergoing sentence in the Penitentiary. He denies that he stated he was worth any specific sum—he gave no figures, he only could give proximates, in consequence of the way in which his business affairs stood through the operations of his clerk, for after he started *The Way of Life*, he paid very little attention to his drug business, leaving its management entirely to his confidential clerk, who, he declares, so much deceived him. As to his intending to run away to New-Jersey, he would simply state that he had not the remotest idea of doing anything of the kind, and in proof of it he moved his residence only last week from Amity-street to Clinton-place. Besides that, he asks, what was to have prevented his going over to Hoboken, or staying there when he went over the other night, knowing as he did for a week back that Mr. Van Winkle threatened to have him locked up in the county jail? As to the intent to defraud he would observe that nothing in the assignment gives a particle of color to the assertion. The assignment he claims, shows no preferences save for moneys held in trust, and call loans. Not even the friend who is his largest creditor and furnished the money to start the business, has been protected, it was put into the business at its own risk. Mr. E. also states that, so far from his inducing Van Winkle to sell him paper on credit, it was rather the other way. J. C. Hall, who printed *The Way of Life*, came to him, he says, with some samples of paper, saying that they were from the store of a friend of his in Spruce street, (Van Winkle's,) and induced him to go there and buy the paper. The liabilities of the partnership, he presumes, as well as he can judge from the present unsettled affairs of the firm, to be within $5,000; perhaps not over $4,000, and not $14,000; and of his own individual liabilities arising out of the course of his drug business, some of them, he said, would not mature for two years to come. Mr. Edgar emphatically denies that he ever stated to Mr. Hall that his expenses for living during the last year, amounted to three or four thousand dollars—and says that they didn't come to even half that amount. In regard to his resignation of membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Edgar states that the reason for the course he adopted was contained in the fact, that he had been apprised, some time ago, by threats thrown out, that he would be arrested—probably with the expectation that he would ask some of his wealthy relatives or friends to come forward and buy him out of jail, and so to avoid the possibility of a slur being cast, through his financial difficulties, upon the Association he so dearly loved, he deemed it proper to resign. Mr. Edgar stated that he had bail ready on Wednesday, but owing to delay in arranging matters at the Sheriff's office, he had not left Eldridge-street that evening, but probably will during the course of Thursday.

As a set-off to Mr. Edgar's statement, we have received the following from Mr. Van Winckle's attorney, which we publish, with the remark that the confusion referred to was with the reader, and not with the writer of the report. The matter of complaint, on which the arrest was based, was stated clearly—the other was given as additional matter of news in relation to the person arrested.

No. 11 WALL STREET, Thursday, July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your report this morning of the proceedings in the case of *Van Winckle vs. Edgar* that the facts are badly confused. Your report commencing with the *title of the cause* is calculated to lead your numerous readers to suppose that we had dragged into the case the allegations, "that he was a member of the Devotional Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; that he had in charge the prayer-meetings in the John-street Church; that he had no connection with the Fulton-street prayer meetings; that certain money collected by Edgar for the benefit of those meetings had been spent by him; that he represented himself to be in the jewelry business," &c. It is sufficient for me to say that no such allegations as these are contained in the affidavits; nor could such allegations have any weight in an action like our's against him for buying paper under misrepresentations as to his income and means. All these allegations and many more of the kind, and even worse, I am aware, are in circulation and, for all I know, may be true; but for the sake of Mr. Edgar's large acquaintance and former friends, as well as for the sake of the *cause* in which he has been so prominent an advocate and promoter during the past Winter, I cannot, as the attorney in the case, allow it to go abroad that we are going to have anything to do with his late religious campaign. That belongs to him and his Maker, but the property he has obtained from us, and the manner in which he obtained it, is the bone we have to pick with him—nothing else. In closing, I will say that as to "*Mr Edgar's Statement*" in the *Express*, of this morning, most of it, if not the whole, is incorrect; and especially that in relation to the amount of his debts. I asked him distinctly, in presence of his creditors when they met last week, "What amount he owed?" he answered by showing all of us a statement of over $14,000. We asked him to show us how he accounted for it, which he did, in various ways, until he reached about $7,000.

I then asked him to account for the balance, and he answered, "*That, like other people, he had been operating.*"

I asked him in what, and he answered, "In hops."

And in the *operating* in hops he accounted for about $3,000, leaving a balance still of over $4,000, which he could only account for by saying that "it took something for him to live." It is needless for me to say that I do not attach any blame to your reporter for the mistakes above mentioned, knowing as I do, that with the greatest care, it is often very difficult for reporters to get the facts of the case clearly. There is no order of arrest against Mr. Herries, as reported. Have the goodness to correct,

And oblige yours,
O. S. BAKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

We may state, in addition to the above, that affidavits have been prepared, and that an application will be made to-day for his arrest on other charges.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JULY 29.

Before Judge Hilton.

SUIT AGAINST COMMODORE PAULDING, GROWING OUT OF THE ARREST OF GEN. WALKER AND HIS MEN.

Charles J. McDonald vs Hiram Paulding.—This is an action brought against Commodore Paulding in consequence of his seizure of Wm. Walker and his followers, on the coast of Nicaragua, in November, 1857. It is to be followed, if successful, by several others. The plaintiff, McDonald, claims damages to the amount of $50,000—$30,000 for the seizure of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, taken from his possession by defendant, in the harbor of San Juan, in November 1857, and $20,000 for his own arrest and detention as a prisoner

Messrs Nye, McCoun and Burwell are Counsel for the Commodore. The answer takes the ground that McDonald had no right to the boat; that the steamer was captured while engaged in an unlawful expedition against a nation with which our own was at peace, set on foot within the United States, in violation of the act of Congress of 1818, commonly known as the Neutrality &c.; also, that the steamer was engaged in a piratical cruise, and those on board were outlaws.

An application was made by plaintiff's counsel, J. B. Williams, Esq., for the examination of two witnesses *de bene esse*, Colonel Frank Anderson and a Prussian named Bruno Von Natzmir, who acted as Walker's Commissary-General, and the examination was ordered accordingly.

Von Natzmir, who claims to be a citizen of Nicaragua, testified that the plaintiff was not connected with the Walker expedition, but was only a passenger on board his steamer, the *Fashion*, and that there was no military organization on board the *Fashion* until she had put to sea from the port of Mobile; that Walker's men came on board the *Fashion* by concert, a part of them having been brought from New-Orleans in a steam-tug, and all coming on board the *Fashion*, after she had put out, in small boats from various parts of the harbor; that the *Fashion* had on board provisions and ammunition for 500 men. that the provisions were consigned to his care as General Walker's Commissary, after the military organization at sea, by the house of Humphreys & Co., in Mobile, which had sent an agent or supercargo, named Cox, by whom the consignment was made; that the ammunition was not in his care; that he dealt out the rations both before and after the landing at Punta Arenas; that the plaintiff, McDonald, received no rations.

Witness was asked whether the assignment directed him to sell her cargo of provisions, and remit the proceeds of the sale to Humphreys & Co., at Mobile, and refused to answer on the ground that it was his own private business. Under direction of the Court, however, he answered that there was no such direction. He dealt out the provisions under Walker's directions entirely, both on board the *Fashion* and after the landing.

It appears, from the testimony of this witness which is very voluminous that, after Walker's capitulation at Rivas, he visited Mexico as an agent of Comonfort; that, while there, he was supplied with funds from some source; and that, since the capitulation, he has been in constant correspondence with General Walker. The following is from his testimony on these points:

Q.—During your stay in the United States, did any person or persons furnish you means for your subsistence and to visit different places? A.—No, Sir; except twice, when I went over to Mexico as agent of President Comonfort, and then I was furnished with means; I had orders on Vera Cruz and other places in Mexico.

Q.—When did you go to Mexico, and how long were you gone? A.—I was there once before my return to Nicaragua, and once afterwards; the dates of the first journey I cannot recollect; the second time I was there from February until April, in the year 1858.

Q.—During the time of your stay in the United States, did you keep a correspondence with General Walker? A.—I did, Sir.

The examination of Col. Frank Anderson will probably take place next week.

REMOVAL OF THE SURROGATE'S COURT TO THE TIMES BUILDING.—It is several weeks since workmen commenced fitting up a suit of rooms in the TIMES BUILDING, for the use of the Surrogate. Yesterday, the preparations having been nearly completed, the Records, &c., were removed from the old building, and filed in the new safes constructed for them. The Court-room, and, in fact, all the rooms have been handsomely furnished; and henceforward they will be occupied by the Surrogate and his assistants.

The Wool Trade.

In New-York, during the week, the principal demand has been for Domestic Wool, especially for the finer qualities. The receipts have been moderate, and supplies have not increased much. The disposition to sell is not very urgent, and holders are not disposed to make any concessions in prices. The arrivals of new are being prepared for market,—in anticipation of an improved inquiry when the leading buyers shall have returned from the interior. The sales of Domestic Wool, here, have been 75,000 ℔s. Fleece, at prices ranging from 30c.@45c., and 90,000 ℔s. pulled at 29c.@38c. ⅌ ℔. The bulk of the sales were made to dealers and manufacturers. Some of the latter withdrew their orders from the interior, before they had secured such supplies as they required, finding that the great competition there had occasioned such a rapid rise in prices. Hence, the business in the country markets closes less vigorously than it opened this season, though there is still much activity reported. Speculation, which was at one time quite brisk, has to a considerable extent, subsided. The trade here think that the greater portion of what low and middling Wool was purchased in the country, on speculation, must be finally disposed of in the markets on the sea-board, for less than prime cost. The finer grades are not as liable to deteriorate. The sales of foreign Wool, here, during the week have been limited to 155 bales washed Mexican on terms not disclosed. The supplies of foreign are ample, yet holders do not appear to be very eager to sell.... In Boston, during the week, sales were made of 100,000 ℔s. domestic and 300 bales foreign, chiefly Mediterranean within the annexed range: Common to full blood Merino fleece, at 30c.@42c.; Saxony fleece at 42c.@42½c.; mixed Western, 28c.@30c.; No. 1 to extra pulled at 28c.@42½c.; Smyrna, washed, 17c.@42c.; unwashed, 9c.@17c.; Crimea, 9c.@17c.; Buenos Ayres, 8c.@37c.; Cape of Good Hope, 19c.@48c.; Chilean, unwashed, 10c.@22c.; washed, 17c.@33c.; Syrian, unwashed, 10c.@12c.; washed, 18c.@20c.; Peruvian washed fleeces, 25c.@28c.; unwashed, 15c.@19c., ⅌ ℔.... In Providence, during the week, the new clip was arriving freely, and was in demand at advanced prices. Sales 21,000 ℔s. fleece at 28c.@40c.; and 1,500 ℔s. pulled at 35c.@42c., ⅌ ℔.... In Philadelphia, the receipts and supplies were increasing, but manufacturers were buying more freely, and sales were made of about 150,000 ℔s. fleece at 30c.@45c., on the usual terms.... In Baltimore, there was rather more inquiry for Wool during the week than for some time previously. Prices were unchanged, viz: 16c.@19c. for unwashed; 26c.@28c. for tub washed; 20c.@26c. for No. 1 pulled; 25c.@26c. for pulled Merino; 23c.@25c. for common fleece; 24c.@28c. for quarter to half blood do; 28c.@30c. for half to three-quarter blood do.; 30c.@35c. for three-quarter to full blood do., and 37c.@40c. for extra.... In Albany, during the week, sales were made of 10,000 ℔s. super pulled, 3,000 do. Black, 2,500 do. Lambs, 2,000 do. in lots, and 3,000 do. California, understood to be at a slight advance over last sales.... In Buffalo, during the week, 13,000 ℔s. Ungraded were sold at 36c. ⅌ ℔.... In Pittsburg, the daily receipts of new Wool averaged 400 bales, all for shipment East. Very little was offered for sale. The nominal range was from 25c.@40c. ⅌ ℔.... Late accounts from various parts of the country report that upwards of three-quarters of the clip have already been bought up by speculators and manufacturers at very high prices. In Ohio the sales ranged from 30c.@45c., and for fancy clips as high as 50c.; in Michigan from 30c.@40c.; Wisconsin from 33c.@37½c.; Illinois, where buyers continue operations, from 17c.@35c.; in Pennsylvania from 20c.@40c.; in Vermont and New Hampshire from 25c.@40c.; and almost the entire clip of Maine from 25c.@37c., ⅌ ℔.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	25	39	—
Flour, bbls	17,763	166	1,291
Wheat, bushels	120,557	—	1,340
Corn, bushels	70,931	—	—
Oats, bushels	17,472	—	—
Malt, bags	—	280	—
Feed, bags	—	268	—
Provisions, pkgs	18	575	—
Whisky, bbls	156	216	20

ASHES—Sales light at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½c. for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, and prices are firm. Sales 35 bags Java at 15c.; 600 bags Rio at 11c.; and 250 bags Cape at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔, usual terms. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c.@9¾c., all four months; and St. Domingo, 9½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited request at languid prices. Sales 750 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
Middling	12⅜	12½	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13⅛	13⅜	13¾	13⅞

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade exhibits a fair degree of vigor, all things considered. The demand is increasing from distant Southern and south western buyers, for staple goods, as well as for desirable goods of fancy fabrics. Supplies, especially for Prints. De Laines Fancy Cashmeres and Shawls, are ample and well assorted. Prices are generally supported. The run on fancy Cassimeres continues, without diminution, and the finest styles command full rates. The inquiry from clothiers is fair. Auction sales will commence next week. The resolution to sell the stock of the Bay State Mills, by auction, is not likely to be adhered to. The Receivers have till Aug. 25 to dispose of the goods, and it is not improbable that every exertion will be made to close them out privately before resorting to the auction rooms. The movements in foreign goods have not been very extensive so far. Some orders, for lots required to replenish assortments, have been executed at fair prices. Supplies are generally large, and not remarkably attractive. Silk goods are held with much firmness. Holders of desirable styles of Collars and Woolens also manifest a good deal of confidence. The *Independent* says: "Money is scarce in the West, and comes in slowly. There is yet little money moving westward to stimulate purchases. The payment of old indebtedness draws no returns. There are fewer credits given at eight months and more at six months, than has hitherto been the case. The disposition to limit credits and to compensate for the limitation by an equivalent in prices, is very strong. The number of buyers on here from the country is less than usual at this season The Railroad Companies still continue to suffer from a limited passenger as well as goods traffic."

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more animation The demand is active for home use and for shipment Prices of desirable lots are quite firm. The current receipts are fair, yet, in view of the reduced supplies already here, receivers are not very eager to sell, unless at full asking rates. The transactions since our last add up 17,500 bbls,

Sour, ⅌ bbl	$3 70@$4 10
Superfine State	4 05@ 4 10
Extra State	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Indiana, Michigan, &c	4 05@ 4 15
Superfine Ohio	4 10@ 4 15
Fancy Ohio	4 15@ 4 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 70@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian continues in demand at former rates; sales 900 bbls., in lots, at from $4 30@$5 30 for low superfine to choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately active at very firm rates. Sales 1,950 bbls, at $4 60@$5 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 05@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 05@$3 70 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal at $3 90@$4 for Jersey and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively demand, and sound lots command very full prices; sales 90,000 bushels, including ordinary to very good white Canada at $1 10@$1 16; poor to good white Western, at $1 08@$1 14; fair red Western, (Winter,) at $1 07@$1 08; unsound Milwaukee Club at 90c @93c.; unsound Chicago Spring, at 85c.; ordinary to very choice new white Southern, at $1 32@$1 50; very good to choice new red Southern, at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is decidedly brisker and sound lots are dearer; sales 109,000 bushels, at 61½c.@64c. for very badly damaged mixed; 67c.@71c. for unsound do.; 75c.@76c. for inferior do.; 88c.@89c. for sound mixed Western; 90c. for unsound white Southern, in store; $1 05 for sound white Southern, also in store; 92c. for unsound yellow Southern; and $1 01@$1 02 for sound yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Rye is in good request at buoyant prices; sales 5,600 bushels at 79c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. The prices given in yesterday's report of sales of Rye should have read 79c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are moderately active and advancing; Western 46½c.@47½c.; Canadian, 46½c.@47c.; State, 45c.@47c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 41c.@45c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ⅌ bushel; 9,000 bushels Chicago were obtained at 46½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—In Louisville, July 26, sales were made of 350 bales Missouri, from store, at $76@$85 for common to good ⅌ ton. A local manufacturer was the purchaser.

HIDES—Sales, to day, 5,400 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; 550 Orinoco at equal to 22c., or thereabouts; 710 dry salted Pernambuco at 15½c., all 6 months' credit, and a lot of Matamoras on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Sales 30 bales at 6c.@7c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Has not varied much. 40 tons Scotch were were sold at $23 75, ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 85c. for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, and prices are advancing. Sales 330 hhds. and 28 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@32c.; and 30 bbls. New-Orleans at 44c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 44c.@44½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so brisk, and is less buoyant; sales 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 00@$17 75 for Mess; $19 25@$19 50 for Clear; $17 for sour Mess; $16 25 for prime Mess; and $14 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are rather less active, yet steady, at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Hams, and 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in demand at from 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Sales 75 tcs. clear Sides at 11c.@11½c.; and 150 pkgs. smoked and canvas bagged Hams at 10½c.@11½c., ⅌ ℔. Lard is in light supply and good request; sales 230 tcs. and bbls., chiefly at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is less sought after at previous quotations; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams. $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling pretty freely at 5c.@8c. for good common to prime, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tcs. at $3 12½@$3 87½ for middling to prime, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Pepper is brisker and dearer. Advices of large sales in Boston have influenced our market. Sales 850 bags at 9¼c., now held at 9½c. ⅌ ℔. 100 bags Pimento brought 6c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—A heavier business has been transacted in Sugars to-day, than during any previous day, within our recollection. The demand from the trade and from refiners, has been animated. Speculators have also taken part in the movements. The prices realized indicate a further improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ ℔. The day's sales add up 7,180 hhds. and 110 bbls., including (as far as we could ascertain) 6,200 hhds. Cuba at 7c.@8½c.; 650 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 7c.@9c.; 180 hhds. and 110 bbls. New-Orleans at 6c.@7c.; and 150 hhds. Melado, at 5¼c.; also, 600 boxes Havana, on private terms; and 82 boxes do., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 5,000 ℔s. prime at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ ℔., 130 bbls. Resin at 2s., and Heavy Goods at 20s. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 600 bbls. Resin a 2s. 9d., and 3,000 hhds. Staves at 55s., at which rate those reported yesterday were engaged. For Antwerp, 5,000 Staves at $20, and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. For Hamburg, Measurement Goods, 35s. For Rotterdam, 100 tcs. Rice, at 22s. 6d.; Resin at 2s. 9d., and 125 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 3½c. ⅌ ℔.

Grand Masonic Celebration—The New Temple in Cincinnati.

On Thursday, the corner-stone of the magnificent Masonic Temple to be erected in Cincinnati, was laid with imposing ceremonies. The site is at the northeast corner of Walnut and Third streets, a central part of the city. An immense concourse of people witnessed the ceremony, and the masons marched in great numbers in the procession. After the corner stone had been laid, public exercises took place at SMITH & NIXON'S Hall, where the Hon BELLAMY STORER delivered an address. Among other things he said, was a prophecy touching the spread of Masonry in the United States:

"To the craft, in no humble measure be it said, is intrusted the destiny of our beloved country, and with it, perchance the ultimate peace of the world. If the Orient cradled our race, Europe beheld its vigorous youth, but our land will witness its godlike manhood. Here must flourish, if it ever shall flourish, the great tree of Humanity, which is to overshadow the earth, beneath whose branches will roll up to Heaven the jubilant anthem, that every man is his own master, personally responsible to his fellow, as well as to his God."

Among the guests on the platform were Sir WILLIAM B. HUBBARD, Knight, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States; THOMAS CORWIN, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; WILLIAM B. DODDS, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; CALEB B. SMITH, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

The *Commercial* describes the plan of the Temple as follows:

The style will be Byzantine. It will occupy a front of 195 feet on Third street, extending from Walnut to Bank-street, running thence up Bank-street 61 feet 2 inches; and it will have a frontage on Walnut-street of 99 feet 2 inches. It will be four stories high, with a basement, and three lofty towers will project far above the roof. The grand tower, which will be 32 feet square at the base and 185 feet from the base to the vane, will occupy the angle formed by the intersection of Third and Walnut streets. At a point on the grand tower 138 feet in altitude a balcony will be constructed. Beneath this, at a point where it may be seen from a great distance, will be a large town-clock, with four illuminated dials, each 7 feet in diameter. Another tower 128 feet high—25 feet square at the base—will occupy the northern angle on Walnut street, and the third tower, of similar dimensions, will be erected on the angle described by Bank alley and Third-street. The first floor will be erected three feet above Third-street. The first tier of apartments are designed for banking-offices. There will be four on either side of the grand entree, with ceilings 15 feet clear. In the second story a corridor nine feet will extend from west to east through the entire structure—195 feet.

The friends of the Hon. L. M. Keitt are pressing his claims to a seat in the U. S. Senate from South Carolina.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RIVALS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH MORMON—THRICE MARRIED—MISCHIEVOUS ANNE.

STADT THEATRE—Bowery—BLACK EYED SUSAN—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth street.

Ocean Steamers.

The *North Star* leaves N. Y. for Southampton	July 31
The *America* leaves New-York for Liverpool	Aug. 4

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the *North Star* from this port, to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Special Correspondent in Utah sends us a very full and interesting account of the entrance of the Army into Salt Lake City, and of the attitude and temper of the Mormons. Gen. JOHNSTON's command entered the City without encountering the least opposition, on the 26th of June, and marched on the 30th to West Creek Cañon, eighteen miles from Salt Lake, whence they were to remove to permanent quarters in Cedar Valley, distant forty-five miles from the Capital. At this point, barracks were to be erected, and a permanent military post established. Gen. JOHNSTON had made a military reconnoissance, with a view to the selection of suitable sites for other posts. The army was in fine condition. The Mormons were rapidly returning to their homes in Salt Lake City and other parts of the Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG, however, had not ceased his fulminations against the Federal Government. A discourse delivered by him at Provo, abounded in vulgar personal reflections upon the President. Our correspondent transmits a *verbatim* report of this speech, as well as a full report of an address delivered before the Saints by Gov. POWELL, one of the Peace Commissioners, in which the terms of settlement offered by the Government are fully set forth. A graphic description of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his harem is also given in our correspondent's letter.

A letter from our correspondent on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, dated at Queenstown on the 15th inst., states that the *Niagara* was then fully ready for sea, prepared to start at a moment's warning. The previous statements of our correspondent in relation to the serious damage sustained by the *Agamemnon* during the last expedition, are fully confirmed by the reports of the officers of that vessel. It is stated that the cable parted on board the *Agamemnon* while undergoing the operation of shifting from the upper-deck cone to the cone on the lower deck.

It is not generally known that an offer is pending from the Hudson's Bay Company to dispose of all their property in the United States to our Government. Such, however, is the fact. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1845 the Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading-houses situated in our territory, together with large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord NAPIER has been authorized to sell the entire of this property for the sum of $600,000, which is considered by competent judges to be very cheap. Several meetings were held on the subject at the State Department during the last Winter, and the Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but there was a doubt as to the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation, and therefore the sale was not effected.

Cuba sugars in boxes to a large amount were seized by order of Collector AUSTIN, of the Boston Custom-house, on the 28th inst., for an alleged attempt to introduce them at undervaluation, thus defrauding the revenue of the United States. The sugars were imported into Boston on the 11th ult. by the British brig *A. C. Robbins*, from Havana, and consigned to C. O. WHITTEMORE & SON, and afterwards purchased by MANNING, STANWOOD & Co., who were not aware of the irregularity. Its value was about $12,000. A seizure of about $40,000 worth of sugar in this City, a few days since, made disclosures which led to the above action.

The exercises, this year, at the Union College commencement, have been attended with unusual *éclat*. On Wednesday last the corner-stone of a new building, to be called Graduates' Hall, was laid with fitting ceremonial by Judge HARRIS, of Albany, in presence of the Faculty, the Alumni, the graduates, and a vast concourse of spectators. Yesterday the commencement ceremonies took place under the most favorable auspices, and to the utmost gratification of all concerned.

The 158th Commencement of Yale College took place yesterday. The graduating class numbered 99. On Wednesday, the Alumni were addressed by the Hon. F. A. P. BARNARD, President of the University of Mississippi. The Phi Beta Kappa poem was delivered by WM. ALLAN BUTLER, Esq., of this City; subject, "Two Millions."

The misunderstanding between Messrs. RUGGLES and SHERRILL, Canal Commissioners, has been arranged satisfactorily—Mr. RUGGLES retaining the Western Division.

The Board of Councilmen transacted a fair amount of routine business on Thursday evening, and adjourned to next Tuesday. The proposed grant of land to the Orphan Asylum came up again from the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Councilmen adhered to their former action by an unanimous vote.

The motion in the Supreme Court which has retarded the assessment for Tompkins-square opening, was decided by Judge STRONG yesterday, to the effect that the tax for the improvement must be a local and not a general tax.

JAMES KELLY, who killed his wife, ROSE KELLY, on the 15th of April last, at the corner of Mary and Prospect streets, Brooklyn, will be executed between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, in the yard attached to the Kings County Jail.

A match at Base Ball was played at Hoboken yesterday, between the Knickerbocker and Eagle Clubs, in which the Eagles were victorious. A match was also played between the Mutual and Monument Clubs, and resulted in favor of the Mutuals. Between two and three thousand spectators were present at the Elysian Fields to witness the sport.

The movements in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, yesterday, were more extensive,—indicating much firmness in prices of desirable lots. The transactions in Sugars were the heaviest that have ever occurred in any one day in this market. A further advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb. in prices was established. The sales comprised 7,180 hhds., 110 bbls., and 682 boxes,—or, roughly estimated, 10,680,000 lbs.,—which, at 7½c. ℔ lb.,—a price below rather than above the actual average,—would make the value of the Sugars sold here, to-day, over $800,000. It was represented that about two-thirds of the amount were purchased by the trade and by refiners. Speculators bought only about one-third. A moderate business was reported in Coffee, Provisions, Rice, and Whisky. Prices exhibited no remarkable change. Cotton was heavy and languid. Freights were somewhat unsettled, shippers having evinced considerable reluctance to pay asking rates.

Affairs in Utah.

We publish this morning a long and extremely interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in Utah, giving an account of the actual state of affairs among the Mormons. The account furnished by our correspondent is anything but encouraging for the future, or flattering to the wisdom of the measures adopted by the Administration for the pacification of Utah. The peace that has been patched up appears to be of a most unsatisfactory nature, and not likely to endure long. The real causes of the Mormon difficulty have not been touched, and until a different policy shall have been adopted, there will be continual rebellion and outbreaks, which will demand enormous appropriations to suppress.

Dissolution of the Ottoman Rule.

The symptoms of the sick man, upon whose dying moments the Czar NICHOLAS was prepared to wait, have become really serious. The invalid is seized with convulsions. From every corner of the Empire comes the story of insurrection, barbarity and bigotry, to which the Christian population is exposed, notwithstanding the several firmans granting them peculiar immunities. The life of the British Consul in Belgrade is attempted; the Christians of Bosnia are in instant danger; the armies of the Porte overhang Montenegro; the English and French Consuls in Arabia the Happy, are murdered with a throng of their countrymen; the Island of Candia is the scene of a war of extermination between the two religions; the tribes of Upper Syria are on the verge of revolt; the remote province of Bagdad is in a state of rebellion, which the presence of OMAR PACHA, with a powerful army, can alone be expected to quell. Thus, while the Mussulman population is hastening to satisfy its vindictive prejudices against the Christian, the Sultan finds more than sufficient employment for his armies in preserving order in quarters where the religious question is not involved, and is thus powerless to enforce his own tolerant decrees. Add to this infirmity a hopeless exhaustion of the Ottoman treasury, and we certainly have a congeries of symptoms which can scarcely prove otherwise than fatal.

A noteworthy peculiarity of the case lies in the circumstance that every leading Power of Christendom is directly interested in these internal questions. Even the Government of the United States has its reclamation for an instance of religious animosity, in which Mr. DOD, an American citizen in Syria, figured the other day. The consultation over the sick bed brings all mankind together; each with his prescription, each with his private end to serve, an end to be best served by the end of the Ottoman sway in Europe. To this formulary the majority of opinions point. The Government of Constantinople is too weak to govern its wide and turbulent empire. Its arms are too short and slack to reach from the Adriatic to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The attempt to control a region so vast, and a population so immissible, with resources so paltry, is an inane pretence, which every event in the recent history of Islam tends to present in a stronger light. But to this immense territory, and with this heterogeneous people, the commercial States of the world are obliged to resort and deal; are obliged to maintain intimate intercourse, and send thither their agents and traders. The religious sentiment of Christendom cannot refrain from attempting the re-evangelization of the countries sanctified by the life and death of the great founder. A vast mass of the population are Christians, and they have strong affinities and sympathies with the churches of surrounding States. Thus every interest, sacred and secular, is involved in the preservation of order in the Ottoman empire, and yet as matters are at present conducted, not one of those interests is safe. The lives of the missionary and teacher are less secure there than upon any other field of exertion. The property and life of the trader are in perpetual jeopardy. The scientific or commercial traveler is never guaranteed against the bigot and the brigand. The Christian population is exposed ever and again to massacre and persecution. Stretched across the highway of nations, the Ottoman rule endangers the safety of commerce, and violates the rights and safety of mankind precisely where they should be most amply guaranteed, and, therefore, is a fair subject for external intervention and correction.

The form which the reformation ought properly to assume is easily determined. It is high time that a new principle were introduced into international law, to the effect that no power is entitled to territory in which its inability to preserve order is demonstrated; that where its incapacity is proved by veteran experience, its claim to exercise authority shall be denied. The principle, if enforced, would do more to civilize the world than centuries of educational and evangelical labors. It is but an enlargement of the rule recently added to maritime law, that no blockade shall be recognized by non-belligerents, beyond the limits of its enforcement by an adequate navy. The sovereignty of the Sultan, thus adjudicated, would at once be restricted to so much of his Empire as his revenues and armies would enable him to rule in peace and order, and the rest would be assigned to contiguous States. And, inasmuch as Mahometanism is exotic in Europe—is inherently foreign to every common feeling and interest of Christendom; and, as its presence only serves as a disturbing element in the European body politic, it is obvious that if the Ottoman Empire were transferred bodily to Asia, with a central seat not far from Jerusalem, the welfare of European and Asiatic Turkey, and of humanity, would be most beneficially consulted. So located, it would possess all the power necessary to preserve order and protect commerce in the now insurgent pachalics of Asia, and the European provinces would either form the seat of a new Lower Empire, or be fairly divided among the great States of Christendom. Such is the inevitable solution of the present difficulty. The sooner it is attained the happier it will be for all parties concerned; and the world is a party.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The greatest danger to the public health is during the hot month of August, upon which we are now about to enter. Happily for the welfare of New-York, which could ill afford the disaster of an epidemic just after the terrible commercial revulsion which we have passed through, the City thus far has been remarkably free from disease. But the hot season has commenced, and the filthy condition of our streets is such as to cause very serious apprehensions. The air reeks with pestilential vapors, rising from the accumulations of filth in all the thoroughfares of the City, and even though no disease should be generated by the unwholesome effluvia, the disagreeable stench will be alone sufficient to drive thousands of families from their homes to seek for purer air in the country. The losses and inconvenience entailed upon our citizens by such means, are in themselves, very serious, and are prejudicial to the prosperity of the City. Yet the public authorities to whom the business of cleaning the streets and preserving the public health have been committed, are utterly reckless and indifferent, and are doing nothing, or next to nothing, towards keeping our streets in a habitable condition. The rich and prosperous can afford to let things remain as they are, for they can send their families to the sea side, to their retreats among the hills, and shun their offices and places of business during the dangerous season. But the poorer classes, the great bulk of our laborers, mechanics, clerks, shopkeepers, and all those who keep the machinery of commerce in motion by their personal attention, must remain behind and breathe the unwholesome air. The amount of money appropriated for cleaning the streets is sufficient to keep them in the best possible condition if it were properly expended; but if ten times the amount will insure clean streets, it would be economy to expend it.

When the Mayor can spare time from his raid on quack doctors and lottery-dealers, to give his attentinn to such matters, we hope he will look at the departments which have the streets under their charge, and ascertain why it is that they are allowed to remain in such a disgracefully filthy state.

College Commencements.

The collegiate anniversaries, whose reports crowd the newspapers just now, are apt to set people thinking on the nature and value of the enormous diffusion of "University" education which the last twenty years has witnessed, and nobody who pays much attention to the matter can help noticing a somewhat alarming deterioration in the value of "degrees." To "graduate" in a University is now one of the commonest achievements of youth. Every man we meet in the street, or for that matter, every one we see on a farm in the country, is now a Bachelor or Master of Arts. Every second village can boast an "Alma Mater" which has supplied nourishment to scores of the ambitious calves of the vicinage. Everybody "graduates" now-a-days, from the school-girl of fourteen Summers to the student of a thousand vigils. No one leaves an "educational establishment" without a diploma testifying to his extraordinary acquirements and great moral worth; and no educational establishment whose pupils rejoice in the progression of virile pantaloons is satisfied unless it enjoys the powers and honors of a University. In short, Universities and University degrees have, through the negligence of Legislatures and the good-natured indifference of scholars themselves, become a drug in the market, and, if something be not shortly done to lessen the glut, they bid fair not only to impede the cause of real learning, but to bring knowledge itself into contempt.

A University originally was, and always ought to be, a place in which no students enter whose previous training has not qualified them for pursuing their studies with little extraneous aid. Lectures are of course always a help, but they are a small one. Professional advice also is valuable, but the brunt of the battle has after all to be met by the student himself. Professors trace the thorny road, and point out the fords and morasses, but the stern toil of the journey falls on the traveler alone. A college ought to supply a good library, a good museum, good professors to give counsel, good examiners to test merit, an atmosphere of learning that will rouse emulation and stimulate ambition, and, last of all, a guarantee of proficiency to those who pass through the ordeal it imposes. It is, in fact, properly an ordeal, and little else. It is a machine for forcing men into cultivating their own powers, not a schoolmaster to teach by rote and catechize every half hour. A boy has no business to enter college unless he has acquired at school the power of pursuing his studies alone with skill and effect, and unless he has scraped enough knowledge together to profit by the series of *hints*, of which alone good lectures are or can be composed. The higher the standard for entrance, therefore, the more valuable will a university education be. In other words, the more a boy knows on entering college, the more good will college do him, and the more efficiently can professors perform their duty. The English Universities unquestionably owe two-thirds of their celebrity to the advanced stage of training in which pupils come up to them from the great public schools. The Scotch Universaties have snnk into contempt, simply because their students enter raw from the plough, with no better preparation than a rustic dominie can supply.

We are traveling exactly in the path of the Scotch. We are paying no attention whatever to the work of preparatory training, and are encouraging, as far as in us lies, the growth of mushroom universities in every county. The consequence is, that in default of high schools, our colleges are fast being made to supply their place. They are, moreover, so numerous, that it is impossible that more than one in ten can possess any one requisite to entitle it to grant the meanest degree. Funds, reputation, able professors, books, instruments, are all wanting. Far from being able to promote science, they can hardly support their own existence. Their very necessities and obscurity drive them into a most disgraceful competition for students, competition not in raising the standard of efficiency, but in lowering the standard required for entrance. To get more pupils, pupils must be admitted on easier terms. The result is, that day by day the progress is downwards, and the ignorance or vanity of parents soon leads to the quartering of boys on the "university," who are not fit for the third form in a good school.

There must be a reform in this matter effected some way. Private individuals must in the first place do their duty by discountenancing all begging appeals for funds to get up sham Colleges and endow sham Professors. Parents must make it a point of honor to see that their sons are fit to go to College before they take them from school, and then send them to some University of established reputation, and whose degrees are in reality certificates of solid acquirements. There are five or six Universities in New-England already, of high standing, and these are and will be for a long time to come amply sufficient for the wants of the North and Northeast. The sooner all the others die a natural death, the better for the cause of learning. A great many of the ridiculous caricatures of "seats of learning" with which the county abounds are due to absurd local pride. Every State, and for that matter, every county now wants to manufacture its own masters of arts and doctors of divinity on the spot. It matters little what is the quality of the arts, or of the divinity. The variest trash will do, if it is only home-made. If we can be got to remember, that the world looks for progress from us, not as single States, but as a great nation, and that the battles of knowledge must be fought by great divisions and not by paltry detachments, if we mean to achieve anything worthy of our capabilities and of our future, we shall soon boast great scholars, but not otherwise.

Eccentric Chivalry.

Great are the mysteries of Chivalry. We do not mean our native Chivalry of the South—which, however chivalrous, is not at all mysterious, but most permeable to the most common eyes—but the ordered Knighthood of the elder world, and particularly of our mother-country. The Red Cross was formerly the emblem at once of their faith and their sufferings, and baptism was an inevitable preliminary of the *accolade* and the exhortation. But that is all changed now. The cross of British Chivalry, like that which adorned the white breast of BELINDA, is now one

> "Which Jews may kiss and Infidels adore."

One of the latest London *Gazettes* contains the announcement of the decoration of his Highness, the Maharajah Jung Bahadoor Kunwar Ranajee, with the Grand Cross of the Bath, the highest knightly dignity of Britain beneath that of the Garter. This Paynim knight won his spurs in the fields of the east, where he led a train of gallant Ghoorkas to the aid of the baited British lion, and set a good example to the other principalities and powers of farthest Ind. His Highness visited England, some year since, and, unlike many travelers into foreign parts, he carried back a store of useful information to advantage him in his own country, of which the Red Ribbon is but the badge and the symbol. While this king-barbaric was dazzling the eyes of well-dressed mobs within the walls of Belgravian palaces, and of mobs ill-dressed crowding about their doors, by the pearl and gold with which the gorgeous East had showered him, his own eyes were not idle, and they took in enough to satisfy him that he had better have England for a friend than an enemy. Hence his loyalty and his reward.

The London *Times* cavils at this latest ebullition of the Fountain of Honor, because of certain historical antecedents of the personage who is the occasion of it; which, the "Thunderer" holds, should have made the Sovereign Mistress of the Order pause before admitting him to its ranks. It seems that he was the youngest son of the brother of the Prime Minister of the King of Nepaul, and bore in his youth the colors of that monarchy in the honorable, but not exalted, character of soubahdar, or ensign. The leisure of his military life he employed in the exercise of games of cards and dice, in which his genius or his good luck singularly prevailed, greatly to the multiplication of his cash, if not of his credit. On a certain occasion, his uncle, the Grand Vizier,—as we take the liberty of calling him,—had offended the chief wife of the Majesty of Nepaul. She, with an instinct for instrumentalities truly Napoleonic, chose our hero as the champion of her wrongs, and suggested to him the simple remedy of shooting the avuncular offender as he entered the Presence Chamber. The adventure commended itself to the enterprising soul and the future knight, and, without even once exclaiming,

> "O, my prophetic soul, my uncle!"

shot his uncle in the flesh with no more compunction than if he had been but a catachrestic kinsman, whose three blue balls before his door entitled him to one within his breast. As the reward of this *avunculicide* he was made commander-in-chief of the armies of Nepaul, through the queenly gratitude he had earned, on the principle, we suppose, of the promotion of the "lady fair and free," in the ballad, who followed Billy Taylor to sea and shot him "with sword and pistol," on discovering his infidelity to her charms:

> "When that the Captain come for to hear on't,
>   He werry much applauded her for what she had done;
> And immediately made her First Lieutenant
>   Of the gallant Thunder Bomb!"

This deed of high emprise was naturally followed by another. Having occasion to dispose of a refractory noble, and some opposition being made to his perfunctory process in the assembly of nobles where it was attempted, he took a rifle from the hand of one of his body-guard and shot the recusant dead. The opportunity being a good one to relieve himself of the friends of the murdered man, he took fourteen rifles in succession, from the hands of as many soldiers, and shot fourteen nobles, one after another, with his own hands, who seem to have submitted with the most praiseworthy equanimity and patience to this painful dispensation of Providence. Having thus overcome the opposition in the Nepaulese House of Lords, the career of this Oriental Man of Destiny appears to have been one of uninterrupted prosperity and glory, of which the encircling of his neck with the collar of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, by the hands of Queen VICTORIA, instead of the hempen halter by those of Mr. John Ketch, may be taken as the crowning testimony.

Now we cannot but agree with the *Times* that this increment which the Order of the Bath has received from the Orient is not an honorable augmentation of its knightly rolls. But we would humbly submit to our great cotemporary that the English nation cannot object with a very good face to the incorporation of this bloody barbarian into the body of British chivalry, as long as the banner of the son of HORTENSE BEAUHARNAIS flaunts over a stall in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. What an emblem is that of the transitoriness of human hatreds and of human affairs! Forty years ago, Europe, at the cost of millions of blood and treasure, had caged "the trampler of her vineyards" at St. Helena, and England held the key. She had done more than any other Power to effect this humiliation. She alone had ever refused to acknowledge his throne, and she denied him, consistently, if churlishly, the empty title of his vanished greatness during his exile. Scarcely thirty-five years—half the life of man—had gone by since the grave at St. Helena closed over him, and the shadow of his mighty name had passed from the face of England and the world, as they hoped forever, when his putative nephew receives the kiss of sovereign sisterhood from the granddaughter of GEORGE III. She binds the Garter of the Edwards and Henrys beneath his knee, and acknowledges the legitimacy of the whole Napoleonic dynasty by saluting him as the *third* of the name! Now, why is not the title of JUNG BAHADOOR as clear to the Red Ribbon of the Bath as that of NAPOLEON III. to the Blue Ribbon of the Garter? He had been intrusted with the liberties of no Republic, in the generous faith that he would be true to the solemn oaths with which he bound his soul. He had not betrayed any public trust committed to him, and waded through slaughter to a throne, resting on fraud and terror. What were his fifteen murders to the hundreds which made the dungeons of Paris red during the first week after the *coup d'état*, and of the tens of thousands of victims reserved for the slower deaths of the penal colonies and of the heart-break of exile? No, the *Times* has no occasion to reproach the advisers of the Crown for the distinction awarded to the Indian tyrant as long as it has no word of censure for that bestowed on the bloodier usurper at the Tuileries. If public sentiment in England should demand that the spurs of the unworthy Knight of the Bath be hewn off, let the block and cleaver be first applied to the heels of the falser Knight of the Garter.

This Christian distinction thus awarded to an unbeliever is by no means the first of the kind. OMER PACHA, who, besides being a Mahometan, is also a renegade, being a Hungarian by birth and education, is also a Grand Cross of the Bath, and several Moslem officers have decorations of different grades of the same Order. Nay, the Commander of the Faithful himself, the successor of the Prophet, the Grand Seignor, the Grand Turk, or whatever title please his ear, the Sultan of Turkey, is a Knight of the Garter, and wears the jewel presenting the victory of St. George over the Dragon. The Jews, we all know, are just relieved from their Parliamentary disabilities, and they have long been rid of any other. Sons of Abraham have served as Sheriffs, Aldermen and Lord Mayors of London, nay, as *Church Wardens* in more instances than one, and have been made knights and baronets, good store. And though the House of Lords objects at present to its chamber being made also the House of Israel, and to the admission as their peers of the descendants of the men whose teeth their ancestors (the few of them that run far enough back) used to draw for the extortion of money, it is as certain as change that they will have to yield this scruple also to the necessity of time, perhaps not distant. It is fifteen or sixteen years since a Parsee or fire-worshipper, Sir JAMSETSEE JEEJEEBHOY, of Bombay, received the honor of knighthood, which has since been enlarged into a baronetcy. The princely magnificence of the charities and foundations for education of this unbeliever, put to shame those of Christian name, and well merited any honorary distinctions his sovereign chose to bestow. But how oddly would these things have sounded in the ears of a century, or even fifty years ago! And who can tell what confusion of good old prejudices and hereditary hatreds a much less number of lustres may bring about?

Astor Library Grievances.

The Astor Library troubles seem to have long become chronic. Periodically, for the past four or five years, we have received a batch of expostulatory epistles, complaining of rudeness on the part of the attendants, of want of accessibility to the Library, etc. That these complaints, coming as they do from scholars—a class more bent on the pursuit of their researches than the picking of factitious flaws—are groundless, is not to be supposed. Now is there no power to inquire into and rectify these grievances? Is there no Superintendent to see after it, and is the Board of Trustees only a playful *lucus a non?* We are assured of systematic incivility—of an utter want of accessibility to the Library; we hear of mild and studious men driven to frenzy by the persistant impertinence and annoyance of the employes. A Library is certainly the last place for inhospitality. Any one who has experienced the kindly and almost tender solicitude shown by the managers of the great Parisian and London Libraries, in furthering the researches of students, will appreciate this.

The fact is, the Astor Library presents an example—and other cities are not destitute of the like—of good intentions and a noble foundation thwarted from their uses, and their benefits all but neutralized by mismanagement. The collection is undoubtedly the most valuable on the Continent. It contains something like a hundred thousand volumes, of which there are probably fewer worthless works than in any similar collection. On Philology, on History, on Oriental Literature, and to a good extent on Science and Technology, there is here sufficient equipment of any student. And yet its good is little beyond microscopic. A sort of dozing dotage seems to have come over it. Why is this? We shall resume, under two or three heads, what seem to be the main *desiderata*.

I. The immediate provision of a complete catalogue, alphabetical and classified. The absence of such an index is a standing shame to this excellent library. How the trustees could have permitted it is incomprehensible. Some attempt has recently been made in this way; one volume of a catalogue has been issued. But as this is only a fractional representation of the Library, it is, of course, all but useless. This volume has been five years in appearing, and, as three more remain, the public will, it seems, be compelled to wait fifteen years before the Library is made accessible to it! Besides, this installment consists but of an alphabetical list of authors; whereas what is above all wanted is a catalogue arranged according to topics, after the style of BRUNET'S *Manual*, so that a person wishing to consult on a certain subject—say Paleontology, or Mechanics, or Oriental Literature, or Comparative Philology—may have a presentation of all the Library contains on such subject. This is the more urgently called for as any effort to extract information from the attendants as to what they have under such or such department is, it seems, invariably met with an impertinent rebuff.

II. An immediate reformation in the time of opening and closing the Library. The present arrangements are all extremely inconvenient. From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. may be very pleasant hours for the librarians, but do not at all suit the public, for whose benefit the Library was created. Then, again, during the Winter season—the chief time for reading—it is still worse, and the Library is closed at 4 o'clock. Six hours, taken from the very heart of the day, when everybody is otherwise engaged, is, it seems, the only opportunity for consulting the treasures of the Astor Library! Another abuse that should be reformed is the cutting out whole months from the year. During the whole of August the Library is to be closed, and various scholars who had put themselves to considerable inconvenience and expense in coming to New-York from a distance for the purpose of making use of this collection are to be debarred its benefits!

III. A radical reformation in the *régime* of the Library, securing, at least, common civility to visitors.

No doubt there are a good many unfounded and trifling complaints made about the Library by inconsiderate people. But still there must something be wrong when the outcry is so general.

AT THE TOMBS, at present, there are nearly 500 male and female inmates, each sex being about equally represented. Most of the women are disorderly prostitutes, whom several benevolent ladies are laboring—generally without avail—to reclaim. RODGERS and CANGEMI are cheerful, and SHEPHARD, as usual, uncommunicative.

RAMBLINGS FROM HOME.

Passage of the Persia—Notices of her Passengers—Death at Sea—Letter from the Editor of the Times.

FRIDAY NIGHT, July 16, 1858.

We are rapidly nearing port, and shall find ourselves, on waking in the morning, at anchor in the Mersey. There is less exultation than usual on such occasions, and I verily believe there are some among the passengers who would not greatly grieve if they were to be suddenly told that, through some error in the reckoning, we were still two or three days from the end of the voyage. My own nautical experience is not very extensive,—as this is but the seventh time I have made the trip;—but I have certainly never made another which, for thorough comfort, would compare with this. The *Persia* enjoys the reputation of being the crack ship of the ocean, and I think she fully deserves it. I do not speak of comparative speed, for I believe the *Vanderbilt* has thus far made the quickest passage;—but in steadiness, roominess, thorough discipline and security, I do not believe she ever has been surpassed. Being long and comparatively narrow, she rolls considerably when lightened of her load, with wind abeam; but this is a fault inseparable from any vessel built for speed. Upon this trip we have had no weather to put her qualities for withstanding storms to the test. It has been wonderfully calm and smooth the whole way, and judging from an experience the Telegraphic Squadron could not possibly have desired more favorable weather for the second trial of the great experiment. There has been during the voyage the greatest curiosity concerning the result, and while we were crossing the track there was the greatest eagerness to spy some of the vessels of the Expedition. We shall probably know to-morrow morning what you have undoubtedly known for ten days already, concerning the issue of this great attempt.

Much of the comfort and pleasure of this voyage, as of all voyages, has been due to the sociability of the passengers. The company of a steamer always naturally falls more or less into knots and cliques, each of which has its own sources of entertainment, and contributes essentially to the enjoyment of its members. The arrangements of the dinner table generally decide how they are to be composed, and when, as in this case, the weather permits the tables to be filled every day, these constant meetings grow into very social and convivial occasions. We have been favored with more *centres* of such gatherings upon this voyage than usual, and they have been the more interesting on this account. Miss CUSHMAN has contributed the results of her great knowledge and immense observation to one set. JOHN VAN BUREN, with his ready wit, his sound sense and large experience, has been the centre of another. F. J. GRUND,—who exchanges home politics for a time for the larger sphere of European life,—found eager listeners for the flood of information upon all conceivable subjects which he takes great delight in pouring out. The Rev. R. S. COOK, who is on his way to join his family in Geneva, presided at the table which several clergymen had, with natural affinity, appropriated to themselves. For my own part, the lines fell to me in very pleasant places. I had the immediate companionship of Judge PUTNAM, of Boston, whose appointment as Judge LORING's successor, reconciled even those who had most censured his removal;—of Hon. W. A. FITZHUGH, formerly of Rochester, who is kept from brilliant success in life only by that very rare defect,—lack of political ambition;—of M. FELIX BELLY, the French Agent in Central America, who is an accomplished and most agreeable gentleman, and whom we may hope to see in America again ere long;—L. W. JEROME, Esq., whose social qualities and good-fellowship need no special mention in New-York, and who goes, with his beautiful wife and children, to enjoy abroad the fortune his energy and sagacity have given him at home;—and of Mr. F. L. WARDEN and his accomplished bride, who expect to make Paris, for some years at least, their future home. It would be rather difficult, I imagine, *not* to have a "good time" under circumstances so propitious. I have had the good fortune, also, to meet that enterprising San Francisco correspondent of the TIMES, Mr. Podgers, who collects the jokes of the California coast for your readers, and supplies whatever deficit there may be—as the bankrupt declared he would pay a favorite among his creditors—out of his own pocket. To morrow we shall all scatter—and the kaleidoscope will shift again!

Incidents are never looked for now-a-days in an Atlantic voyage. We saw a splendid iceberg on Saturday night, upon our right, while the Cape Race light was in full view upon the left. And last evening we committed to the bosom of the deep the remains of one of our fellow-passengers, who died in the morning from inflammation of the bowels. He was a Mr. DE PAGE, a resident, I believe, of the island of Guernsey. He had been in the United States for the last two or three years, but could give no information concerning his friends, if any survive him. Although we were only a day out of port, it became necessary not to delay the funeral, which was accordingly celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening,—the burial service being read by the Rev. Mr. SEYMOUR, of New-York, who also preached on Sunday morning. I may as well mention a little excitement which has arisen in connection with that much vexed question—religious services at sea. It seems that the Cunard Company, within the last year, have adopted a regulation prescribing the reading of the Episcopal service on Sunday morning, and prohibiting all other public meetings for religious purposes. Some of the passengers applied to Captain JUDKINS on Sunday for a second service, and were referred to this rule of the Company, which left him no discretion in the premises. Not understanding this to apply to a merely social gathering for evening prayer, eight or ten of them met in one of the lower cabins for that purpose,—but were interrupted by the Captain, who repeated the prohibition, and insisted upon its being carried into effect. Without making any point upon this particular case, a written request has been addressed to the Directors of the Company, that they will make some provision for the accommodation of those who may desire such meetings. The memorial is entirely respectful in its tone and courteous in its language. What notice will be taken of it remains to be seen.

I think it might be well to send over a supply of New-York pilots. Here we are, lying by, firing rockets and doing our best to attract the attention of a gentleman of that profession; but though we are within thirty-five miles of Liverpool, there is no symptom of such an animal in this vicinity. One may possibly turn up before daylight.

This letter will go to you by the *Europa*, which leaves here to-morrow at noon. You will probably receive it, therefore, within three weeks from the date of my departure. When and where you will hear from me again will depend somewhat on circumstances. I intend to "cruise about" in England a little, and then turn my face towards the banks of the Neckar, where I hope to meet sundry persons in whom I feel considerable personal interest. Yours, H. J. R.

P. S.—We have just caught a pilot,—and that marine monster brings us the disagreeable information that the *Telegraphic Cable has again broken*. You will receive from the London papers, of course, all the particulars of this untoward event.

Obituary.

Major JOHN SANDERS, United States Engineers, died at Fort Delaware, on the 29th July, 1858, after a short illness. Major SANDERS was a native of Kentucky, a grandson of the celebrated GEORGE NICHOLAS, of that State, and brother of GEORGE N. SANDERS, of this City. He graduated with honor at West Point, and was chief engineer under General WORTH, for whom he planned the attack of the Texas Rangers upon the Bishop's Palace at Montery. He also distinguished himself at the siege of Vera Cruz. He was engaged at the time of his death in constructing Fort Delaware, which is intended to command the entrance to the Delaware River. He leaves a wife and seven children.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Caledonia Gold Diggings—Offer of the Hudson's Bay Company to Sell their Property in the United States—Increased Treasury Receipts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

The Government is perfectly satisfied that the steps taken by Great Britain will prevent any collision or misunderstanding between the miners and the Government authorities at the newly-discovered gold-diggings in "New-Caledonia."

It is an interesting fact, never yet made public, that the Hudson Bay Company have, for some time, been anxious to sell to the United States all their rights and interests under the treaty of 1845. Under the provisions of this treaty this Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading-houses situated in the territory of the United States; also, large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, was authorized, by the Company, to sell to the United States for the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Several meetings were held at the State Department on the subject, but without a sale being effected. According to the testimony of General LANE and Governor STEVENS, the sum named was very low for the property proposed to be transferred. The stock alone, they stated, would bring at auction one-half the price named. The Secretary of State was favorable to the purchase, but he much doubted the disposition of Congress to make the necessary appropriation. As things now stand, in order to avoid a complication of our matters with the Hudson Bay Company, the Secretary of State may close the contract, *provided* the offer is still open, and *provided* further, Congress will make the appropriation to meet the payment. It is essential to the peace and good understanding of the two Governments that this interest of the Hudson Bay Company on our side of the line be extinguished.

The popular impression, however, that this Company is unfriendly in its feelings towards our people is entirely erroneous. In 1855, when the people of Oregon were engaged in a bloody Indian war, and could not obtain supplies from any other quarter, this Company furnished them with provisions and ammunition, at a low price and on time. They have always endeavored to keep down Indian disturbances, and have frequently furnished important information to the Government authorities.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now anticipating sufficient receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue to meet all the expenses of the Government. The receipts from customs at New-York averaged nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per day during the past week, and this week that amount will be overrun. As New-York furnishes about two-thirds of the whole revenue, the estimated receipts are now twelve hundred thousand dollars per week, or at the rate of $62,000,000 per annum. This being the case, it is probable that no portion of the authorized loan will be negotiated. It is a singular fact, under the present tariff, that while the amount of dutiable goods are much less, the amount of revenue received from them is greater.

The State Department, to-day, forwarded some valuable books to the State of Arkansas and the Territory of Utah, presents from the United States Congress. Q.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

Capt. PAGE is now in Philadelphia, hunting an additional steamer for the Paraguay squadron. The Navy cannot furnish it. The ship must not draw over thirteen feet, and must carry eleven-inch guns. The steamer *Wm. H. Webb* is offered for $125,000.

Senator TRUMBULL and family left to-day for Illinois. He will stump the State against DOUGLAS.

Negotiations are in progress for uniting the Fillmore Americans with the Douglas Democrats. CRITTENDEN favors the arrangement.

The President's bitterness against DOUGLAS is not abated. AUSTIN BROOKS, Postmaster at Quincy, Ill., a post worth $1,700 per annum, was dismissed last Monday because he avowed himself a Douglas Democrat. He had been reappointed for four years only in May last. Tuesday's article in the *Union*, casting DOUGLAS finally out of the party, was supervised by the President.

Lieut. MOWRY departed for Arizona on Monday evening. He is ordered to report upon the numbers, disposition and location of the Indians of the Territory, and upon the silver mines. He will return in the middle of November. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 29.

The frigate *Sabine* is preparing at New-York to join the Brazil Squadron, as the flag-staff. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is at Norfolk, preparing to join the Pacific Squadron. The steamer *Fulton*, at Norfolk, is ordered to Washingtan to prepare for the Paraguay expedition, and the steamer *Water Witch* is also ordered to be prepared at Washington for the same object.

Arrest of a Noted Pickpocket.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 29.

WM. DAY, *alias* SQUIB DICKSON, a noted English pickpocket, charged with abstracting $700 from the pocket of a gentleman at the Fashion Course, Long Island, last week, was arrested here to-day by detective Officer LYNCH, and will be sent to New-York for trial.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 29.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston, passed Ragged Islands at 1 P. M. to-day, and will be here at about 9 o'clock this evening. She will doubtless sail for Liverpool by midnight.

The Canal Difficulty Settled.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 29.

The Canal Commissioners, Messrs. RUGGLES and SHERRILL, met here last evening. All the misunderstandings between them are now removed, Mr. RUGGLES retaining the Western division. They cordially unite in all measures necessary to expedite the enlargement of the canal, and to impart to it the utmost capacity for business. To facilitate steam navigation, and also the passage of boats fully loaded, they have directed all the bridges to be raised, without delay, at least twelve feet above the top of the water-line.

Three Young Men Drowned.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 29.

Last evening, while on a pleasure excursion, three young men were drowned by the upsetting of their boat, about a mile from the pier. Their names were G. WENTWORTH SCOTT, formerly of Montreal; HAVILAND PECK, of Toronto, and —— PALMER, of New-York.

Movements of the President, &c.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Thursday, July 29.

The President, Miss LANE, Miss BRIGHT, daughter of Senator BRIGHT, Sir GORE OUSELEY, lady and daughter, and R. N. MAGRAW, of Baltimore, have arrived at the Springs. The President is in excellent health. It is supposed that he will remain two or three weeks.

The Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, July 29.

The Goverument was defeated last night on the seat of Government question, the House annulling the decision of the Home Government to make Ottawa the Capital. The Ministry resigned this morning.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH STREET.—At 1 A. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied basement of the building corner of Greenwich and Canal streets. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. An attempt had been undoubtedly made to fire the building.

IN VESEY-STREET.—At a few minutes to 3 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the cooper shop rear of No. 57½ Vesey-street. It was soon extinguished.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out among some bales of cotton lying on Pier No. 13 North River. It was extinguished by the men at work on the dock. Damage about $80.

THE WHALING BUSINESS AT NEW-BEDFORD.—The *New-Bedford Mercury* states that in the shed of Messrs. HASTINGS & Co., of that city, are stored 22,000 barrels of sperm and whale oil, being the largest quantity ever stored in any one shed in New-Bedford. Is it reasonably safe to store so much oil in one shed, and are insurance offices justified in taking risks upon it? The oil must be worth something like half a million dollars. Three sperm whalers arrived at New-Bedford in the twenty-four hours ending Friday morning, bringing 4,300 barrels sperm oil. During the last week eight whalers arrived at that port, three of which will lose to their owners about $70,000.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE REVENUE.

Large Seizure of Sugars in New-York and Boston.

Some $80,000 worth of Cuba box-sugars have recently been seized by the United States authorities at this port and at Boston for undervaluation. The *Traveller* gives the following particulars of the case:

"The seizure at New-York took place several weeks since, and consisted of several cargoes sent by one firm in Cuba, and the whole valued at about $60,000. This sugar was consigned to two firms of the highest respectability in New-York, one of which is Messrs. MAITLAND, PHELPS & Co. The article was sent to them by a Cuba firm of only a few years' standing, who it appeared, had invoiced the sugars below their value, and had not included the cost of the boxes, upon which a duty is also levied.

Upon the firms to whom the sugar was consigned the Cuba merchants had, however, drawn for the full value of the consignment, including the cost of the boxes, and in some cases, we understand, these drafts had been accepted and paid. After the seizure, a member of the Cuba firm came to this country and proceeded to Washington to arrange the matter.

He attempted to induce the Secretary to give an order for the redelivery of the sugar, but without avail, as the proofs of under-value are quite strong. We understand that by order of Collector AUSTIN, box sugars sent here by the same Cuba firm, of the value of twenty thousand dollars, have been seized within a day or two, under allegations of a somewhat similar character to those of the New York importation.

In this case some of the sugar had passed into second hand—Mr. JONATHAN COTTLE, grocer, of Congress-street, having some 200 boxes, on which he, probably, will meet with no loss. In this case the consignees were not aware of the "irregularity," until informed of the fact by the Custom-house authorities, and are, therefore, perfectly free of any implication in the matter.

The sugar was imported in the British brig *A. C. Robbins*, from Havana, which reached this port on the 11th of last month. It was consigned to C. O. WHITTEMORE & Co., and in addition to the lot sold to Mr. COTTLE, about 200 boxes had been purchased by Messrs. MANNING, STANWOOD & Co.

Matters at Quarantine.

Forty-one vessels, of various description, arriving from ports characterized as infected with yellow fever, are now lying at the Lower Bay of this City, and nearly the same number are undergoing Quarantine at the upper anchorage. The ship *Competition*, from Havana, Key-West, came into port on the 26th in ballast, having no sickness on board. Two days after her arrival, three of her crew were taken down with yellow fever, and were conveyed to the Marine Hospital.

These cases must have arisen from infection on board the vessel, inasmuch as fever became developed at a period very remote from the date when the ship left the infected port. The period of the "incubation" of yellow fever is understood to be five days.

It is also admitted that stevedores employed in the discharging of vessels that arrive without sickness on board are undoubtedly taken sick with fever, proving that the miasmatic poison may and does occasionally exist in a concealed form in the cargo, becoming evident and active when the goods are disturbed in the act of unloading. In proof of this, it is known that a youth engaged on the steam engine at the Quarantine wharf, and who did not come in immediate contact with either the vessel or her cargo, sickened with the fever, and is now in hospital.

THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the last meeting of this Board, the matter of the schooner *Salamander* was brought up. She had been employed in lightering the stores and supplies of the *Susquehanna*. She then lay at Quarantine ten days, was cleansed and fumigated, and allowed by the health officer to proceed to Factoryville. There her arrival produced some uneasiness, and Dr. MUNDY, the Health officer at that place, recommended to the local Board that she be again submitted to quarantine and refumigated. The Castleton Board approved of this recommendation, provided that their legal adviser should be of opinion that there would be nothing in such action contravening the laws of the State.

The Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District passed in 1856 upon the question of the powers of the Health Officer of the port of New-York, as well as of the powers of local Boards like that of Castleton, deciding that such local Boards can take no action that may conflict with the action of the State officers, amending or reviewing what has been done by them.

Base Ball—Eagle Club vs Knickerbocker.

The conquering game of a home-and-home match between the above well-known Clubs, which has laid over from last year, was played yesterday, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and resulted in an unexpected, but overwhelming defeat of the parent of all the Base Ball Clubs. Play commenced at 3:50. The Knickerbockers took the first innings at the bat, speedily running up 4 runs on their score, and disposing of the Eagles for a round O in their first innings. The Knickerbockers, on resuming their places at the bat, rather astonished the Eagles by increasing their score to 12 runs, and soon after disposed of their antagonists for only 2 runs, the game standing 12 to 2. Up to this time, GELSTON, a first rate player, had been playing as catcher, and BIXBY in the field. On this occasion GELSTON's play was a failure at that point, and a change was found necessary in that and other positions in the field, which gave the chances of the game entirely in favor of the Eagles. GELSTON was put on at short field, which he admirably filled during the match. BIXBY took the first base, and he distinguished himself by the number of men he put out on first base, and the innumerable balls sent to him by the pitcher without a miss on his part. BRINCKERHOFF was put on as catcher in place of GELSTON, and he ably filled the post. In fact from this time, as the score will show, the game was entirely in favor of the Eagles. It will be seen what large scores were made by most of the players; some were made by over throws, others by a decided looseness in the fielding of some of the Knickerbockers, but a number of fine runs were made by undeniable good batting, BRINCKERHOFF's play exceeding the rest, one hit sending the ball over the fielders, beyond the flag staff and beyond the pavilion, which brought him home amid the cheers of the spectators. WILLIAMS also made a home strike, and BIXBY's batting was also very effective, although not as prolific of runs. The Third Base was well filled by PLACE, but all did themselves credit, especially in working up against a losing game in the early part of the match.

On the part of the Knickerbockers, WELLING as pitcher, and in the last two or three innings, when he changed with WRIGHT as catcher, played very well, under the depressing influences surrounding his side. WRIGHT played pretty well, but came up too close behind the striker to prevent runs from being made between the first and second bases—a foolish practice—runs home often being effected, as were several in this match, by the ball being pitched so far over the striker's head, and contrary to the sixth rule, as even to go out of the reach of the catcher. DAVIS at long field, and STEPHENS at first base, distinguished themselves.

But apart from the good play of the Eagles, the Knickerbockers might lay part of their defeat to the absence of some of their principal players, prominent among whom was DE BOST, their catcher, who was lame, and whose loss was severely felt. During the match, and also at another between the Mutual and Monument Club, there were more than 3,000 spectators in the neighborhood of the Elysian Fields.

After the match, refreshments were served up to the members of the two Clubs and their friends and guests in the Pavilion, at which some pretty and complimentary things were said by Mr. DAVIS, President of the Knickerbockers, and Mr. BIXBY, of the Eagles, in which the latter, whilst receiving the trophy of victory—the ball—took occasion to say that the Eagles, whilst playing the match felt that they were simply contending with friends, and that the great disparity in the score arose from the absence of some of the Knickerbockers' principal players. The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE.	Outs.	Runs.
Davis (field)	4	2	Williams (field)	5	6
Vredenburgh (short)	3	3	Yates (field)	2	6
Wright (catcher)	3	3	Brinckerhoff (catch.)	1	7
Adams (2d base)	2	3	Place (3d base)	4	5
Grenelle (field)	3	2	Winslow (pitcher)	6	3
Welling (pitcher)	5	0	Hazard (2d base)	2	5
Neibuhr (3d base)	2	5	Smith (field)	2	5
Kissam (field)	2	0	Gelston (short)	3	4
Stephens (1st base)	3	1	Bixby (1st base)	4	4
Total		18	Total		45

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

Knickerbockers	4,	8,	0,	0,	1,	2,	3,	0,	0—18
Eagles	0,	2,	4,	9,	10,	7,	3,	2,	8—45

Mr. F. W. LABACK, Scorer for Knickerbocker.
Mr. P. J. COZZANS, Scorer for Eagle.
UMPIRE—Mr. GRUM, of Eckford's.

MUTUAL *vs.* MONUMENTAL.—A very lively match between the above clubs took place on the Gothams' ground Elysian Fields, at the same time that the previous match was being played. It will be seen that the game was very one-sided, and intensely interesting to one of the parties concerned. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	MONUMENT.	Outs.	Runs.
Beard (catcher)	3	9	Meschutt (pitcher)	2	2
Gavagan (3d base)	3	9	Birming'm (catcher)	3	1
Burns (pitcher)	4	7	Meschutt (1st base)	3	2
Taylor (2d base)	4	6	B. Harris (2d base)	4	1
Clancy (1st base)	4	7	T. Taylor (3d base)	4	1
Powell (field)	4	7	R. Bell (short)	3	2
Kivlon (short)	1	10	Deneke (field)	3	0
Green (field)	2	8	E. Birming'm (field)	2	3
H. B. Taylor (field)	2	8	C. Akley (field)	3	1
Total		70	Total		13

UMPIRE—OTTO W. PARISEN, of Hoboken Club.

STREET-CLEANING.—By the specifications of the new contract for cleaning the streets of this City, it is provided that they shall be cleaned and swept once a week, and the dirt immediately carted away. Broadway, from Fourteenth-street to the Battery, is to be swept every night, and the following streets seven times in each month: Park-row and Chatham-street, Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-street east of Broadway, Cortlandt-street, Wall-street, Maiden-lane, Whitehall-street, and Grand-street, east of Broadway; all streets, lanes and alleys in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, together with Canal-street, West Broadway, Third and Sixth avenues, to Fourteenth street, are to be swept in a like manner once a week, and all the dust removed immediately; and all streets below Chambers are to be cleaned during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., between May 1 and Oct. 1, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M., between Oct. 1 and May 1. When the performance of the work is rendered impracticable by the weather, the City Inspector may designate a later hour for it, or dispense with it temporarily, but not for a period longer than one week. The contractor must remove snow, hail and ice from the front of public buildings and places within twenty-four hours after storms, and keep the streets passable for vehicles, and clean gutters intersecting them. He must also take off dirt, manure, garbage, &c., from the streets, as fast as it can be collected, and receive from the Croton Aqueduct Department, and carry away all filth taken from the receiving basins and reservoirs. He will be forced to the performance of the contract by fines for delinquencies; and if he neglects it for a week, it is optional in the Common Council to annul the contract or compel a specific performance thereof by the contractor or his sureties.

Amusements.

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The programme of the first day's Festival at Jones' Wood on Monday next will be found in another column. It will be seen that the attractions are of a very varied character, and sufficient to gratify the largest appetite for amusement. Should this weather continue there is but little doubt that the Festival will prove an enormous success. The disposition for open-air amusement only needs encouragement to blossom into a practical love. Perceiving this the managers of the present enterprise announce that if its success is what they anticipate they will make arrangements for opening a magnificently appointed Garden next year, where among other things the best music and the brightest fireworks may be enjoyed in cool and fragrant groves. As an experiment the Festival will far exceed any previous effort of the kind. It should, and undoubtedly will, command the attention of the public.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—The French company and ballet troupe give their second entertainment here to night. An attractive programme is announced.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MARETZEK's season commences on the 30th of August, at the Academy of Music, with Mme. GASSIER as the prima donna.... The stockholders of the Philadelphia Academy of Music have presented Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor BRIGNOLI with gold medals, struck expressly in their honor, to commemorate the inauguration of that institution, in which those artists assisted. It is said that Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr BRIGNOLI will remain in America during the coming season.... According to last accounts Mr. ULLMAN had effected an arrangement with Mlle. PICCOLOMINI and Mme. PAUER. This is a good beginning.

City Items.

HONORS FROM ABROAD TO DR. MOTT.—Dr. VALENTINE MOTT,—the greatest of living surgeons,—received by the last steamer his diploma as Honorable Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburg—an honor which, we believe, has been conferred upon no other of our countrymen. Were the Doctor to practice annexing his honorary titles to his name, on all occasions that his name is borrowed, to add lustre or character to any worthy public enterprise, as the custom of some is, he would have need of a strong corps of amanuenses. Besides his home honors, he is Foreign Associate of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris—no other American is; Honorary Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, of the Royal Medical Society of Brussels and of Athens, of the Chirurgical Society of Paris, Knight of the 4th order of the Mejidie of Constantinople, &c, &c.

CLOSING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The various Ward Schools close this afternoon for the annual vacation of five weeks, to reopen on the first Monday in September next. Semi-annual receptions were held in No. 2, on Henry-street; No. 18, on Fifty-first-street; No. 14, on Twenty-seventh-street; No. 17, on Forty-seventh-street; and at No. 22, corner Sheriff and Stanton streets, yesterday. They were largely attended. Last evening the pupils of North Moore street School gave a grand Exhibition to their friends, who were out in full force, and seemed to enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion.

SAIL-BOAT RUN INTO BY A FERRY-BOAT.—A MAN DROWNED.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as one of the Grand street ferry boats was crossing the river, it ran over a small sail-boat. A man named JOHN NEWMAN, who was in the boat, was drowned. The sail-boat came to the surface after the ferry boat had passed over it; but the body of Mr. NEWMAN could not be found. Mr. NEWMAN endeavored to pass in front of the ferry boat, but the wind happening to rise very suddenly, the two boats came in collision, and he thus was drowned.

DR. CATLIN, of the Cunningham-bogus-baby notoriety, is out of the Tombs, and still remains in New-York. He has not gone to Australia, as he used to say he would. As for the bogus-baby case, no one knows when that will be prosecuted.

JACOB GABLE, from the country, was yesterday "taken in" by a Peter Funk named JACKMAN, who sold him a watch for $8 that was not worth as many coppers. Officer PLACE made the auctioneer refund.

The Steuben Festival has put $800 in the pockets of the projectors, and after the expenses are deducted they will have $700 clear.

TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The Norwich and Worcester line of steamers and Railroad to Boston have perfected arrangements for carrying tourists directly to the White Mountains, ticketing them through and return. The well-known and elegant steamers *Commonwealth* and *Connecticut* ply upon this route. The former, Capt. WILLIAMS, leaves Pier No. 18, North River, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and the steamer *Connecticut*, Capt. WILCOX, leaves the same place and hour, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Arriving at Norwich, the traveler proceeds by way of Worcester, Nashua, Concord, Weir's Landing, Plymouth and Littleton, to Franconia Notch, or from Weir's Landing he goes across Lake Winnipiseogee to Center Harbor and Conway. This route is the most approved, and the stream of fashionable travel is strongly drifting in that direction.

THE PRIZE FIGHT BETWEEN MORRISSEY AND HEENAN.—If the people of Canada permit their soil to be disgraced by the brutal exhibition—the terms of which are set forth below—they will deserve the obloquy which it will bring upon them. The following is from *Porter's Spirit*, for this week:

"In our last we announced the definite settlement of the great match for the championship, between JOHN HEENAN (the Benicia Boy) and JOHN MORRISSEY, and we this week give the articles which have been agreed upon between them in full, by which it will be seen that the challenge for $2,500 a side, given by the one and accepted by the other, is to be contested in a fair ring fight, according to the rules of the London Prize Ring, on the 20th day of October next, the locality being selected by toss for choice in some part of Canada. The first deposits have been made good, and both parties have, we believe, gone into training for the great event which will tax their powers of manhood to the utmost.

In England, contests for the Championship are grave affairs, implying the active training of both the combatants for some five or six months previously; hence the time left between the signing of the articles and the day of battle will, in English eyes, seem brief; and although this, at first, appears in favor of the "Benecia Boy," who is the younger, being only 23 years of age, this advantage, if any, is counter balanced by the fact that MORRISSEY, who is 28, has been in what may be styled a species of half-training for quite a lengthened period, owing to the incessant practice he has undergone, as much amusement and the maintainance of his physical health, as with any view to a championship contest.

HEENAN has commenced his training in Westchester County, about four miles above the Harlem Bridge; but he will shortly come down to a beautiful spot located in One Hundred and Tenth street, on the banks of the Hudson, where his necessary exercises will be continued. On going to scale, prior to beginning his training, he was found to weigh 203 pounds.

Morrissey is at present at Saratoga; but whether he intends remaining there long, we are at present unable to state.

Thus far the outside betting has been limited; for people do not feel inclined to speculate until they are pretty well satisfied, not only concerning the merits of the rival candidates for fistic honors, but also in regard to the health and condition of each; on the latter point we are enabled to relieve much anxiety, as we can state that both men are as fine and fit as can be desired for entrance on the arduous task before them. The little outside betting that has taken place, would appear to tend in favor of MORRISSEY, who, in such circles, has the call in the odds.

On Sunday it was rumored that MORRISSEY had been matched for a second fight, to come off within ten days of Monday last. This arose from circumstances which transpired, and conversations which arose at the Dexter House in Broome-street, on Saturday evening; and the whole affair may be styled as nothing more than a mere "catch." It appears that Mr. JAMES STEWART, of Boston, put up $100 as a deposit of a bet of $1,000, for MORRISSEY to fight COBURN in ten days, at an intimated spot in Canada. LOUIS BAKER covered the hundred—and, of course, will be enabled to "bag" it, as it is preposterous to imagine that, with the Champion fight on hand, MORRISSEY will be induced to attend to any other contest in the interim.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into this nineteenth day of July, 1858, between JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HEENAN.—The said JOHN MORRISSEY agrees to fight the said JOHN C. HEENAN a fair, stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London Prize Ring, by which the said JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HEENAN mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500) a side, and shall take place on the 20th day of October next, (Wednesday,) in Canada, at a place not less than seventy five miles from Buffalo, nor more than one hundred and twenty-five miles from that place.

In pursuance of this agreement, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) a side has this day been deposited in the hands of ——— who shall be the final stakeholder. The second deposit of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) a side shall be made on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1858, in the hands of the said stakeholder. The third deposit of five hundred dollars ($500) a side, on the 9th day of August, 1858. The fourth deposit of $500 a side on the 23d day of August, 1858. The fifth deposit of five hundred dollars a side, on the 6th of September, 1858; and the seventh and last deposit of five hundred dollars ($500) a side, on Friday, the 1st day of October, 1858. These several deposits to be made within twenty-four hours of the time specified. The said JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN C. HEENAN mutually agree to meet, either personally or by representative, at the *Clipper* office, No. 29 Ann-street, New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and then and there toss for choice of fighting-ground in Canada; the party winning the toss immediately to inform the other of the place which he selects. The men shall be in the ring between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., or the man absent to forfeit the battle-money down. That in the event of magisterial interference, the umpires and referee shall decide the next time and place of meeting—if possible, on the same day. That the expenses of the ropes and stakes shall be borne by the party winning the battle. The stakes not to be given up, unless by mutual consent, till fairly won or lost by a fight. The decision of the referee to be final in all cases. In pursuance of this agreement, we hereunto attach our names.

Personal.

M. Emile de Girardin, who is about to travel for some time, gave a grand farewell dinner to his friends a few days since. Prince Napoleon was present, and received numerous congratulations on his appointment to the Ministry of Algiers and the Colonies. It is reported that he agreed with M. de Girardin and the majority of his guests that the limits within which existing legislation confines the expression of public opinion ought to be extended.

Mr George Thompson, after an absence in India of two years and a half, has arrived in London, having returned to England *via* the Cape. Mr. Thompson's health was in so critical a state during the voyage, that little hope of his recovery was entertained; but, although still suffering from extreme debility, there is every probability of his early recovery.

The Raleigh *Register* gives an interesting account of the burial of the late Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology, in the University of North Carolina. He was interred on the summit of "Mount Mitchell," North Carolina, which was named from him.

The original portrait of Hugh S. Legare, in possession of Mrs. Bullen, a sister of Mr. Legare, now residing in Iowa, is to be forwarded to Washington. A copy of it will be made by the artist, Stanley, and be added to the series of portraits of the Attorney-Generals of the United States, designed to decorate the Attorney-General's Department.

Four Roman Catholic priests in this City make public announcement that, by the permission of Archbishop Hughes, they have organized a new enterprise under the title of "The Missionaries Priests of St. Paul the Apostle." They propose to commence their course of missions in the latter part of September.

The Rev. Dr. Robie, editor of the Oregon *Advocate*, was lately dubbed D.D., but refuses to wear the title, declaring that he "does not hold himself obligated to the source or institution whence he received it, and had always been in hopes that so few knew anything about it that it would not often be used."

Mr. A. Dudley Mann has written a letter to the Richmond *South*, setting forth his reasons for advocating the Atlantic Steam-Ferry project, which he says he does because the plan would divert the traffic and mails between Europe, Australia, China, Japan, the Pacific States, the West Indies, Mexico and Central America, from their present routes across this Continent.

The Shakespeare autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate-glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. "What a change," says the *Illustrated London News*, "from lying in a dirty chest, in a three-pair-back attic, off Chancery lane!"

An American Art Exhibition has been opened in Boston, at the Athenæum. With the exception of a few foreign pieces, it is composed of the productions of the leading artists of Boston, Philadelphia and New-York.

Mr. Wm P. Carwell, of Maysville, Ky., who is running for the office of County Judge, is out with a long statement, backed by vouchers, to prove that he does *not* indulge in the habit of getting drunk, as some have falsely asserted.

Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Brooklyn, last week fell and fractured his right leg, while frolicking with the juvenile members of his family, at the family homestead in Pomfret Hill, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. Ryerson, of Canada, has paid back to the Province the interest on the public moneys which he unlawfully appropriated. The amount was £1,500.

The students of Dartmouth College have presented to the College a bust of the President, Dr. Lord, by Ball.

Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is summering at Saratoga.

What the Insurance Companies should do.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Increase the rates as they were before April 20, 1858.

Increase their surplus to at least half their capital, and keep that amount.

Increase their business, by an accumulation of wealth, superior to those of any other city.

Increase their foreign or country business by such an accumulation of surplus as will make them stand preëminently good.

Increase the security to the insured by such accumulation.

Increase the rates on special risks to make them profitable insurance.

Increase the facilities of our Fire Marshal, BAKER, over all the surrounding cities.

Increase the Insurance Patrol force.

Increase the Insurance Watch, (because of inefficiency of the Metropolitan Police force.)

Increase the protection of the insured by having one tier of centre shutters in front left open, that fire inside can be early discovered.

Increase the facilities of putting out fire by having long pieces of wadded matting, or other material, to hang down and cover every opening on adjoining buildings and protect them from a flood of water, which often causes more damage than fire.

Increase the income of the *widow and fatherless*.

Increase the charge on buildings having large openings from basement to garret, by which the same fire and smoke readily damage all the stocks upon different floors.

Increase the commission to brokers to the original amount, and through them a very large amount of business is brought out that otherwise would never be insured, and this will put all the business in New-York Companies.

Increase the bond of fellowship between the old and new Companies, thereby making their interests identical, and give strength and stability to our Insurance capital.

Increase the security of our Insurance laws, and prevent the ingress of *bogus Companies*.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE AND PROSPERITY.

Position of Hospital Stewards in the Army

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
NEW-YORK, Monday, July 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Herald*, of yesterday, I notice a remonstrance from a Hospital steward regarding the anomalous position he holds in the army. The writer of the article certainly discloses great ignorance in the fundamental principles of a military establishment. For the protection of discipline it is virtually necessary there should be a considerable barrier between a commissioned and non-commissioned officer; the different grades in military life cannot be overleaped, from the fact of enlisted men not possessing the necessary ability qualifying them to *hobnob* with their superiors; it is a just and recognized rule in this army that superior intellectual energy with distinguished bravery in the field, *can* overleap the barrier, and place the lucky possessor *in pari passu* with those who have hitherto held aloof from him, but in succeeding to that promotion he becomes the recipient of pay sufficient to support his character of a gentleman, while his previous intellectual culture protects him from any deteriorating influence on that point. I do not deny the unwearied attentions and professional ability requisite on the part of Hospital stewards in the just performance of their duty; but, I opine, the proper *solatium* would be, an increase of pay, and I have little doubt the majority of those gentlemen will coincide with me. As to the impossibility of getting sufficiently intelligent men from the ranks of the army to associate with, that is all a chimera—in this country true merit has its own reward, and among the non-commissioned officers of the United States Army who have had no opportunity of "fleshing their maiden swords," there will be found many who, though possessing no medical diploma to show that they have run a collegiate *curriculum*, can yet cope with those aspirants to exclusive privileges, either in intellectual capacity or in their natural character of gentleman.

Your obedient servant,
A SOLDIER OF THE U. S. ARMY.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY, July 29.

Before Judge McCarthy.

John Maxwell and Charles Merrill vs. The Board of Education.—The plaintiffs sued the defendants as the assignees of William Stoddard, to recover the value of two pieces of flagging, laid by Stoddard, upon the yard of Ward School No. 17, in the Twenty second Ward, in December, 1855. It appeared by the testimony of one of the Trustees that the work done by Stoddard was rendered necessary by the removal of certain buildings attached to the school from one part of the yard to the other; that the work was ordered by the witness as one of a Special Committee appointed by the School Board of the Ward to order the same; that the Committee were never all present at any interview with Stoddard in relation to the work. The amount claimed by the plaintiffs was $296 80, consisting of two bills of $148 40 each. The witness further testified that the jobs of work performed adjoined each other. The defendants proved that these bills had been presented to the Board of Education in the years 1856–7, and that in each year the Board had refused to order them paid, on the ground that an attempt had been made by the Committee ordering the work to evade the provisions of the School Law, which required that no repairs exceeding $200 can be made to any school house except by contract, and the same had been authorized by the Board of Education, and also on the ground that the bills had not been audited or allowed by the Inspectors of the Twenty-second Ward for the year 1855. The Justice rendered judgment for the defendants, upon the ground that the splitting the work into jobs was a mere evasion of the statute, and that it was necessary to obtain the audit and allowance of a bill by the Inspectors before the defendants could be called upon to pay it.

Alfred Roe for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel, for defendants.

BLASTING ACCIDENT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN MULLARKY, while engaged in preparing a blast in Thirty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, was severely burned by the premature explosion of the powder. He was badly burned about the face, neck and shoulders, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The accident was the result of his carelessness in not waiting for the bore to get sufficiently cool.

Brooklyn Items.

ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—Officer WILLIAMS, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, arrested two sharpers yesterday, named THOMAS MULVERHILL and ELISHA BAILEY, on a charge of stealing a gold-headed cane from Captain L. C. PORTER, in a saloon at the corner of Fulton and Cranberry streets. It appears that Captain PORTER started to go to New-York to draw some money, and on the way came across the above-named men, who, in some manner not explained, obtained sufficient influence over him to induce him to visit the above saloon. The keeper of the place, learning the object of his intended visit to New-York, and seeing that his companions were very anxious to go with him, at once arrived at the conclusion that they would bear watching, and accordingly induced the worthy Captain to remain in his house. The sharpers, foiled at their principal game, were determined not to leave empty-handed, and so they secured a valuable gold headed cane which the Captain carried, and departed. The loss was soon discovered, and officer WILLIAMS placed on the track of the thieves, whom he arrested and placed in the cells to await an examination.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.—In obedience to the sentence of the Court, JAMES KELLY, for the murder of his wife ROSE KELLY, on the 15th of April last, at the corner of Navy and Prospect streets, will be executed in the yard of the King's County Jail, Raymond-street, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. KELLY is 46 years old, and was born in Ireland. He freely acknowledges that the act was premeditated—having planned it a week before it was committed—and says that he was not intoxicated nor much excited at the time. So far as is known, the only inducement to the murder was a groundless suspicious of the want of chastity on the part of his wife. Two companies of the Thirteenth Regiment will act as guard at the execution, and no other persons will be admitted except a sufficient number to comply with the law.

TOMPKINS PARK.—The motion in the Supreme Court, involving the validity of the proceedings for opening this park, has been denied by Judge STRONG, the remonstrants having failed to show that a majority of the land owners had remonstrated; that the Common Council of 1856 was competent to act upon petitions, &c., presented to the Board of 1855; and further, the application for a *certiorari* (the motion in this decision) comes too late. This Park is located in the Ninth Ward, and is bounded by Marcy, Tompkins, Lafayette and Green avenues—about ten acres. Had the motion been granted, the assessment would have been a general tax upon the City, instead of a local tax.

A BOY STOLEN.—A boy five years old, son of Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN CHESTER, residing at No. 42 Pacific-street, was stolen from the yard in front of his mother's residence about 5 o'clock Wednesday evening by a woman whose name is at present unknown. The unknown woman came to the house and inquired for the boy's mother, and upon being told that she was absent, took the boy in her arms and walked off. The boy was bare headed, and had on brown pants and a blue plaid apron. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

SHIRKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—A suggestion made in the Board of Aldermen a few days ago to reduce the Police force, created so much opposition that the effort in this quarter has been abandoned, to be renewed in another place. It is now understood that the opponents of the Metropolitan Police in the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen will only appropriate one-half the sum appropriated last year for Police purposes, and this will afford the Aldermen a sufficient excuse to reduce the force and cripple the efficiency of the Department, as desired.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE SAVED.—Officer WILSON, of the Third Precinct, while on his beat early yesterday morning, discovered fire bursting out of a house in Bond-street, occupied by Mr. HACKET. He burst the door in, and found Mr. HACKET drunk upon the floor. He attempted to remove him, when HACKET became indignant at the interference, and would not be pacified or consent to be removed. Officer WILSON succeeded in extinguishing the fire, without calling out the Department.

HOWARD, THE BOGUS REPORTER.—A gentleman who keeps a bookstore in the upper part of Brooklyn, yesterday morning made complaint at the Deputy's office that HOWARD had come to his store, formed an acquaintance, and then secured a number of books to sell on commission. Since that time he has not been heard of, and the bookseller desires his arrest, and, if possible, his conviction on a charge of fraud.

MORE RUM-DRINKING BOYS.—On Wednesday night last, two boys, named JOHN KEEGAN and EUGINE ANTONIO, aged respectively nine years, residing at No. 4 Boerum-street, obtained a pint bottle of cheap rum, and drank the most of it, and were found soon after insensible. Their lives were saved through the exertions of Police Surgeon BALL.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The firemen in the Eastern District meet to-night, and elect a Fire Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. OLIVER G. COTTER.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Safes always Reliable.

MINNEAPOLIS, Min., July 20, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

Gentlemen: Last Fall I purchased one of your fire-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. Last night it was attacked by burglars. Having effected an entrance into the room, they attempted to blow open the safe, by exploding powder in the key-hole and under the door, but both lock and door resisted their efforts, and saved the money in the safe. The lock operated as well this morning as ever.

Yours, truly, R. J. BALDWIN.

On hand and for sale a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New-York.

☞ A Very Rich Perfume FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
BOUQUET D'OGARITA.
Prepared by PHALON & SON, No. 497 Broadway, and for sale by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Fifty cents a bottle.

☞ Exchange.—$2,000 worth of Clothing to be exchanged for a small farm, real estate, or other property. A good chance for those going West. UNIFORMS—54 military uniforms, cheap. 400 white Linen Jackets for clubs, regattas, engine companies, &c., cheap. MOSES SWEETZER, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

☞ Ladies for Saratoga, Long Branch and other watering places, call at MILLER'S in Canal-st., before going, and get a supply of Gaiters from 12s. to 20s. Also, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Children's Boots and Shoes. Good articles, moderate prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'s, No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Great Excitement Amongst the Fair Sex.—Thousands are visiting BARTHOLF'S new Family Sewing Machines, just completed and ready for sale, at the depôt, No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., which for CHEAPNESS, DURABILITY AND ELEGANCE OF WORK, far exceed any machines ever introduced to the public.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Carpet Sweeping Machine.—HERRICK'S Carpet Sweeper prevents the rising of dust, saves in the wear of the carpet and saves time and labor. Sold by WOODMAN & SCHMITT, Agents, No. 126 Pearl-st.

MARRIED.

DUNHAM—CULVER.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 19, by the Rev. O. S. St. John, Mr. JAMES H. DUNHAM of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss SARAH T. CULVER, of this City.

BROWN—BLISS.—At Greenpoint, on Wednesday, July 28, by the Rev. G. Tallmadge, LUCIAN BROWN, Esq., (of the firm of Bliss & Brown,) to Miss LENA BLISS, daughter of Neziah Bliss, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

O happy they; the happiest of their kind,
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one fate
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.

DIED.

WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 28, HENRY, infant son of William H. and Eliza F. Ward.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.

HAYDOCK.—In this City, on Fifth day morning, (Thursday,) Seventh month 29, JANE, wife of John Haydock, 5th-st.

The funeral will take place from Friends Meeting House, Orchard-st., on Sixth day morning, 30th, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 29, suddenly, from apoplexy of the lungs, JOHN B. WRIGHT, aged 57 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. W. L. R. Perrine, No. 22 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

TYLER.—At Yonkers, on Monday, July 12, after a short but severe illness, ISAAC TYLER, in the 77th year of his age, formerly of New-York, and one of the Veterans of 1812.

His remains were taken to Bedford, Westchester Co., for interment.

NESBIT.—On board of the steamer *Tabatinga*, on his way to Nauta in Peru, head waters of the River Amazon, ROBERT NESBIT, Esq., formerly of New-York.

POTTS.—At Glenburn near Newburg, at her brother's residence, on Wednesday, July 28, MARY ENGLES, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Potts.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, without further notice, at the University-place Church, on Friday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is ....950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is ....925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is ....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable*.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
FOR PORT TOWNSEND, IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

The A 1 splendid clipper bark VIKERY will have earliest dispatch. As a fast-sailing vessel, with every convenience for passengers, kind and attentive commander, she is unrivaled. Will make the passage in 110 days. Passengers will do well to give her attention, as she will be the first to leave for above port.

For freight or passage, apply to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, at pier No. 6 N. R.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

MIRRORS! MIRRORS!! MIRRORS!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED!!!

We have for sale a most select assortment of Pier, Mantel and Oval Mirrors, Portrait and Picture frames, which we offer TWENTY FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than any other house in the trade. Call and examine, at

R. OSTRANDER'S,
No. 40 Reade-st.,
Two doors from Broadway.

REMOVAL.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 365 BROADWAY,
STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. BECK & CO.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
GLENDOWER! GLENDOWER!!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
COBB'S LAST SEA STORY!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
IN THE NEW-YORK LEDGER!
All newsmen sell it.
All newsmen sell it.
All newsmen sell it.
All newsmen sell it.
ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY.
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Is warranted superior to anything known for Ulcers, Scrofula, Felons, Burns, Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum and for restoring color of hair, and preventing its falling out. For sale at No. 322 Canal-st., and at Druggists; also at MILLET'S Music store, No. 325 Broadway.

THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPER!
Is a perfect cormorant in its way, devouring the dust, thread, pieces of paper, &c., that may be laying around on the carpets and keeps all in a close dust-pan inside, which avoids all need of dusting after sweeping—runs along as easy as a child's toy wagon. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HODGES & CROSS' YANKEE SAUCE.—The delicate, pungent, aromatic flavor imparted to all kinds of fish, meats, salads, oysters, soups, curries, &c., renders this the best Table Sauce ever offered a discriminating public. It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, imparts tone to the system, and counteracts the injurious effects of too great table indulgence. Private families, hotels, steamboats or restaurants who consult the relish of a meal or the equipment of the table, will never dispense with the Yankee Sauce at either breakfast, dinner or supper.

This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.

Sold by all grocers and general dealers throughout the world, for 25 cents per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, General Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For
Softening the skin,
And improving the complexion.
This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have, from the earliest ages, been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifyer of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, redness, &c., &c., it will speedily and completely remove.
EUGENE DUPUY, druggist, No. 609 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Aches and Pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For the ailments of man and beast it is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A New Life and Treasure Saving Buoy.—There is exhibiting, near Rabineau's Baths, at the Battery, a new life-saving buoy, the invention of Mr. Burling, of Buffalo, which is attracting considerable attention from the novelty of its construction and the claims put forth in its behalf by Messrs. Millard & Ferguson, who have it in charge. It does not claim to be a boat, but a life-buoy. It is constructed of galvanized iron, is spherical in form, with hatches at the top, and a line of dead-lights around the upper portion, which can be opened at pleasure for ventilation. A hollow tube of large dimensions is shipped upon it like a mast, supported by chain stays, and having a revolving funnel at top, by which to supply air to the inside. It is kept in an upright position by a deep tank at the bottom, which is so designed as to contain six barrels of fresh water. There is a circular seat with room for 15 persons, under which can be placed provisions for 60 days for each person. Placed on the deck of a steamer, or suspended by the davits, in case of accident it could be filled with people and treasure, and then dropped overboard, or allowed to float from off deck without any fear of its being capsized or swamped. Here safely ensconced from the weather the party would float in the roughest sea, and if swept ashore, they would be thrown upon the beach without the possibility of being tipped out. The motion of the buoy when ballasted, is not like a boat from side to side but it rises and falls with the motion of the swell. A dozen or twenty persons, and a million of treasure would be perfectly safe inside of it, in any weather, until picked up by passing vessels. Capt. Millard is about constructing one of larger dimensions, when the merits of the invention will be put to a practical test. Had the *Central America* been supplied with but one of these buoys, every dollar of her treasure would undoubtedly have been saved.

Health Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, on Thursday, the schooner *W. H. Titcomb*, which arrived here on the 11th inst., and has discharged at Quarantine, all well, was allowed to come up to the City on the 3d of August.

The brig *William O. Olden*, from Matanzas, was permitted to come to Upper Quarantine on the 5th August. Application for such permission at an earlier date was refused.

The ship *Silas Holmes*, from New-Orleans, was permitted to come up and discharge at Upper Quarantine on the 30th July.

The Commission then adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday in Worth street, the President, Gulian Verplanck, Esq., in the Chair.

The resignation (owing to ill health) of the Matron of the Marine Hospital, was accepted, and payment of the contingent expenses of her removal voted.

Some conversation arose as to the proposed grant to Mr. Morton, the discoverer of the anæsthetic uses of sulphuric ether. The sum of $250 was ultimately thought to be all that the funds of the Commission would allow. A motion to that effect was made and adopted.

After the transaction of other routine business the Commission adjourned.

The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 21, 1858 . . 42,868
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 28 1,665
Total 44,534
To same date in 1857 110,333

	1858.	1857.	1856.
No. inmates in Institution W. I.	1,073	1,299	1,363
No inmates in Institution M. H.	127	194	150
Totals	1,200	1,493	1,513

Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858 . . . . . . $32,155 89
Aggregate receipts to July 21 . $103,436 59
Receipts since to July 28, for commutation of alien passengers . . . . 4,568 00—108,021 59
Total $110,180 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 21, 1858 . . . . $119,979 65
Current expenses of July 14 and 21 . . . . 6,748 85—126,728 50
Balance of Commutation Fund $13,451 98
GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Excise Commissioners.—The Board met on Thursday, and granted two licenses, being about the usual daily average. A communication was forwarded from Mr. Falconer, the Temperance lecturer, of Manhattan-street, informing the Commission that Kelly & Co., who keep a liquor store corner of Grand and Goerck streets sold liquor without license from June 27 to July 18, including four Sundays. Commissioner Holmes told Mr. Falconer that when the proper legal evidence was forthcoming, a prosecution would be instituted.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS,
MANTILLAS.

The great French sale, embracing the entire stock of VICTOR ARMAND & JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE by order of
THE FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
Must positively close
IN TWO WEEKS.
The richest FRENCH MANTILLAS
OF
FRENCH LACE,
REAL GUIPURE,
RICH BLACK TAFETA,
LADIES' TRAVELLING WRAPPERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Must all be positively sold irrespective of producers cost.
The greatest bargains ever offered.
Ladies, call and see.
A splendid chance for strangers.
W. D. ESTERRE, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S MANTILLAS.
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.
Elegant large flounced Mantillas at $6 50.
Exquisite large flounced Mantillas at $3 50.
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PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

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is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
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"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
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The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
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And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
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WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SECOND-HAND Planing Machine, (Woodworth's preferred,) together with a 10 or 12 horse power engine and boiler complete for running the same. Also a mortising machine. Any one having the above mentioned machinery to dispose of for cash may apply to, or address, for three days, T. C. BASSETT, Hudson River Railroad Office, 12th-st. Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
FRIDAY night, July 30, 1858,
BENEFIT
of
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
The popular COMEDIENNE,
VOCALIST,
DANSEUSE,
and representative of the
YANKEE GAL.
This popular lady, the past twenty four nights has been received with enthusiastic favor, and established by her versatility a reputation as
THE MOST TALENTED
ACTRESS OF THE AGE.
On this the occasion of her benefit she will appear in TEN of her most
CELEBRATED CHARACTERS,
including her favorite songs—
"Johnny was a Shoemaker,"
"Way Down in Maine,"
with
"Bobbing Around," and
"My Mary Ann,"
and dance
LA AERIEL,
and the Spanish dance
LA MADRILLENA.
To-night will be presented the comic drama of
THE IRISH MORMON.
Brian O'Lynn, the man with three wives . . Mr. W. J. Florence.
To be followed by
THRICE MARRIED.
Carlotta . . . . Mrs. W. J. Florence
Peres Nena . . . . Mrs. W. J. Florence
Victorine La Page . . . . Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vestris Le Vere . . . . Mrs. W. J. Florence
Lola Brown . . . . Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vivian Ripple . . . . Mr. W. J. Florence
To conclude with Mr. Florence's protean farce of
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, Bridget, Frau Spitzer Skypipers, Abram sea Dusselroot, Miss Trump, } By Mrs. W. J. Florence, the American Vestris.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
TO MORROW—twenty-sixth night of the FLORENCES.
In preparation, a new
LOCAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
with many other novelties.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 30.
Comedy night—the great combination,
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
DAVIDGE (his first appearance here) as Bob Acres.
Messrs. A. H. DAVENPORT and CAROLL,
Mrs. Blake, Misses Ada Clifton and Ida Vernon.
Sheridan's five-act comedy
THE RIVALS.
BLAKE AND BROUGHAM as
Sir Anthony and Sir Lucius.
Mr. Davidge, (his first appearance here) as . . . Bob Acres.
Mr. A. H. Davenport . . . . . . as . . . . Capt. Absolute.
Mr. Caroll . . . . as . . . . . . Falkland.
Mrs. Blake . . . . as . . . . . Mrs. Malaprop.
Miss Ida Vernon . . . . as . . . . . Lydia Languish.
Miss Ada Clifton . . . . as . . . . . . Julia.
Promenade Concert at 7 and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.

JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH OF AUGUST.
THE FIRST DAY,
AUGUST 2.
Grand Concert commences at 2 o'clock precisely.
PROGRAMME—PART I.
Fest Overture . . . . H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph . . . . H. Kühner
March and Chorus—"Tannhauser" . . . . . . R. Wagner
Grand Pot pourri . . . . C. Zaehner
An interval of ten minutes
PART II.
Fest-Overture . . . . J. V. Arx
(Expressly composed for the festival.)
Wedding March . . . . Mendelssohn
Grand Medley . . . . C. Zaehner
March—"Le Prophete" . . . . Meyerbeer
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI,
E. GRILL, A. J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION
AND
GYMNASTIC FETES
Will take place at 4 o'clock by the well-known
BROTHERS DE BACH.
After which the
BAL CHAMPETRE
Will commence on the Large Platform. The entire
DOUBLE BAND OF THE 55TH REGIMENT,
CONDUCTED BY
MR. HIRSCHMAN.
In other portions of the Park will be
THE WASHINGTON BAND . . . . Mr. ATKINS
SHELTON'S BAND . . . . Sig. GRAFULLA
SENIA BAND . . . . Sig. SENIA
THE MUSIC FOR DANCING
Will commence at . . . . 5½ o'clock
During the Bal Champetre, as soon as the evening commences to darken, the whole of the Woods will be magnificently illuminated by
PROFESSOR GRANT
with his
SUPERB CALCIUM LIGHT.
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS
Will be given at . . . . 8 o'clock
BY
JOSEPH G. AND ISAAC EDGE.
PROGRAMME OF THE FIREWORKS.
True Lovers' Knot.
Date Tree of the Desert.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Illuminated Yew Tree.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolic.
Shield of Our Union.
Music,
expressly arranged and first produced upon this occasion it commences with a beautiful wheel of crimson and green fires changing to the various emblems of Music, an arch raised above them, with the words "Musical Festival," which is succeeded by
A GRAND MOSAIC BATTERY,
filling the air with flights of Red, Green and Blue Stars, Shells, &c.
ILLUMINATED BOMBS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS.
The PROGRAMMES of the SECOND and THIRD DAYS will be published hereafter.
The CONTEST BETWEEN the VARIOUS SANGVEREINS will take place upon WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets of admission may be purchased at the Academy of Music, at the various Music Stores, and at the different entrances of the Park.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will run to convey passengers from the foot of Broome and 10th sts.

FRENCH COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL,
No. 585 Broadway, (opposite Niblo's.)
SUMMER SEASON.
FRIDAY, July 30.
Début de Mons. HENRI.
LE MARCHAND DE JOUETS D'ENFANTS,
Vaudeville en un acte par MM. Mellesville et Leon.
Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, HENRI, THIERY, Miles JULIETTE et ELEONORE.
GRAND BALLET,
by the Artists, late of the
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
Conductor of Ballet . . . . M. COLLET.
L'APPRENTI OU L'ART DE FAIRE UNE MAITRESSE,
Vaudeville en un acte, de MM. Cogniard Freres. Principal characters by MM. TALLOT, EDGARD, THIERY, EDMOND, Mlle. JULIETTE and Mme ALEXANDRINE.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
LA FETE VENETIENNE.
Composed par M. Colletti.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats (numbered) . . . . $1.
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Box Office open for the sale of Orchestra Seats on Thursday and Friday, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
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NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with the grand
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
FIREWORKS! FIRE BALLOON!
TO NIGHT.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.
PROMENADE CONCERTS and FIREWORKS on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
THOMAS BAKER, Musical Director.

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The "PALACE GARDEN POLKA," composed by THOS. BAKER, the celebrated popular Composer and Director of the Orchestra at Palace Garden is rendered in splendid style, on every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Admittance, 25 cents.

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BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

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AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times* and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESEBROUGH, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME SAFE AND profitable business by a young man, married and steady, who has had some 5 years experience in mercantile business, as clerk and principal, is a good accountant, and can furnish from $7,000 to $10,000 capital. Best of references given and required. Address with real name, and business mentioned, C. M. C., Box No. 135, *Times* office.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY REspectable capable young women; one is an American who fully understands cooking, washing and ironing, is a very neat chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse and plain seamstress, the other is willing to take house work; is fully competent for her duties, being a good plain cook and a first-class washer and ironer; no objection to up-stairs work; both are Protestants and will go in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AND her niece, situations in the City or a few miles in the country; is chambermaid and to do waiting, embroider sacks chemisettes, and children's dresses, makes shirts in style; wages $7; the other as nurse and chambermaid does the washing and ironing of the nursery; wages $6; City reference. Call at No. 218 East 23d st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to do chambermaid work and fine washing and ironing or as waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present situation. Good City reference can be given. Call until suited at No. 68 West 35th-st., second door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION. Also a strong, willing German girl. One to cook, wash and iron, and the other does chamberwork, waiting, sewing, &c.; are willing to go in the country. Inquire at the large Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is fully competent to take entire care of an infant, if requested; has lived in that capacity for many years; can sew if required; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 180 East 16th st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and is kind to children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best City reference. Apply at No. 185 West 16th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands baking; is willing to assist in washing. Best of City reference, 4 years from her last place; call at No. 117 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days if not engaged, first floor front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, situations; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and laundress. Has no objection to the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART young girls, English and Welsh Protestants, as nurses and seamstresses, or will accompany a family with children and as ladies' maids, to the Summer resorts; have the best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; latter preferred; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AGED WIDOW WHO HAS been reduced to poverty by the death of her children, plain sewing; she can give the best of references. Apply at No. 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts., for A. M. R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewing and take care of children. Best of reference given. Call at No. 115 32d-st., 7th-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 156 24th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND HIGHLY REcommended German girl, a situation. She is a good cook and baker and a good laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 25 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY PROTESTANT young women; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and laundress; one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or general housework in a private family; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 70½ 3d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable young woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Can be seen for two days at 104 Washington st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 103 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to go traveling with a lady or children. Good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 27 Union-square.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 500, corner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Call at No. 3.3 Sacket-st., between Smith and Court sts.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE and tuition of children is desirous of going to England, and would like to accompany a family, either as companion to a lady, or to take the charge of children, or in any other capacity in which her services would be considered as an equivalent for the passage. Address Box No. 2,079 Post-Office, New York.

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AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

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SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
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THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED in this City—an extra magnificent, double four round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; rich double carved legs; superb open carved work all round the piano; grand open scale, and one of the richest-toned pianos extant, which can be fully tested; contains all modern improvements, and is one of the richest instruments ever manufactured; fully warranted for two years by the makers, who are most celebrated. Cost $700; price $335. This is worthy the notice of those in search of a really rich and valuable instrument. Apply, for two days, at owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., one door from 40th-st., from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. N. B.—A dead bargain will be given for cash. Has case for shipping.

A RICH PARLOR PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR SALE—At No. 96 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; seven-octave serpentine round corners, magnificent carved legs, finished in the most superb style, heavy scolloped keys, most beautiful tone, contains all the modern improvements grand diagonal bar, French action, overstrung bass, arch rest brace is without spot or blemish, made for the owner by one of the most celebrated Broadway makers, with a three-years' full warrantee from January last; cost $500, will be sold for $275—the greatest sacrifice ever made; will be boxed if necessary, and an object made for cash. Can be seen between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., daily, till Monday.

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FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, new style, only $2 50 each; every sheet music and music book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

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LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

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The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
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BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
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We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO. 172 WILLIAM ST., NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New York.

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LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES
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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH UNdoubted City and country references, a place as coachman and groom; will assist in the garden, can milk, is willing and obliging, cares his horses neatly, and understands the treatment of them in their diseases. Wages moderate; country preferred; a good home is looked for. Apply, by letter, to P., Box 116 *Times* office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; will be found willing, obliging and competent in any respectable family; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY for a man and his wife; understands the care of horses and general work around a country residence; the best of City reference given. Apply in the Lumber-Yard, corner of 6th av. and 26th st. for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, to drive a team of horses, and make himself generally useful. Has 3 years' City recommendation from his last place. Address JAMES McMANUS, box No. 166 *Times* office.

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WANTED—BY A STEADY SOBER BOY, A SITuation as porter, in a wholesale or retail store; can write and figure good, and has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

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FAMILY SCHOOL AT WOODLAWN.—A few more pupils can be accommodated in this delightful and retired institution. Young ladies will receive the care and comforts of home with a thorough education in the various branches of English music French, drawing, singing &c. Riding on horseback without extra charge. The scholastic year will commence on the 2d Monday in September. Address Mrs. WM. A. BULL, Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., the healthiest spot in the Union; the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references address AUG. F. NITCHY.

A CLERGYMAN IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-York would be happy to receive four young ladies in his family to educate with his own children under the care of an accomplished English lady. French, Music, Singing, and all the branches of an English education taught. The house is delightfully situated in a very healthful locality, and the advantages for health, comfort and culture, are peculiar and uncommon. For terms and other particulars, apply to CLERICUS, box No. 2,169 New York City.

MR. AND MADAM DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies removed to No. 1 West 24th st., first door from 5th av. The above principals have associated to their institute Miss Jane R. Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior English classes in Rutgers Institute. Mr. Don Bernard graduate in letters and laws of the University of Paris, Madam Don Bernard formerly French teacher of Rutgers Institute. The school will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars on premises.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS preferring their children to be educated under their eyes, will find a competent French lady, by addressing, for two weeks, Miss ARBOLES, at Newport, R. I. Her method is that employed in first-class schools of Geneva, Paris and New York, where she has taught. Besides French, she teaches German, Italian, Spanish, and all the higher branches of education. Two hours daily, $100 per quarter. Would also accept a resident situation. Speaks and writes English correctly.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING, CAN BE studied under the best masters, with a young lady who has just finished her English education, and wishes the companionship of two of her own age, fond of music, and wishing to attend concerts, lectures, and all places of amusement proper for a young lady to frequent. The constant care of a mother, and a liberal, well ordered private home is offered. Unexceptionable City references, &c., by addressing J. E. L., care of Box No. 2,712, Post Office, New-York.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.— (Day and Boarding.) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

PENMANSHIP.—A NEW PRIVATE CLASS WILL commence on Monday next. The vacation in the Grammar Schools will enable the subscriber to give special advantages to this class. The course of practice is essentially gymnastic, and the highest results insured. Terms, &c., on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Library floor. Room No. 10.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE— La Farge Building, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.—Principals, Trustees and parents can secure thoroughly-competent teachers, graduates of Yale, Harvard, Brown, Hamilton, Middlebury and other Colleges; and lady teachers, graduates of Mount Holyoke, Troy, Patapsco, Elmira and other Female Seminaries and Colleges, without delay or expense. Teachers wanted for the North, South, East and West. Address all applications for teachers or situations to RICE & ANDREWS, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, A YOUNG man, as assistant teacher, to go to North Carolina. He must be an American and a graduate of Yale, Amherst or Williams College, and well read in mathematics and the higher English branches. To a young man possessing the requisite qualifications, a fair salary will be given. Address Box No. 3,296 New York Post Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University, a thorough scholar, experienced teacher, and strict disciplinarian, wishes a situation as teacher of Classics in a first class institution. A situation in Philadelphia or the South preferred. Address GRADUATE, care of John Panington & Son, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience as a teacher of Classics, French, and the higher English branches, would accept an engagement to teach any or all of the above in some first-class institution. Application to be made by letter, addressed XENOPHON, Box No. 144 *Times* office, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN, LIBERALLY EDUCATED and with several years' experience as Principal in public schools and academies, desires an engagement in a similar capacity. Satisfactory recommendations given. Address HOMER, Box No. 165, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO SUGAR-Refining Company, a foreman, ten "up stairs men" and six "fill house men," for the above refinery at San Francisco, California, and who will make a contract for twelve months. Terms and conditions will be made known on application to J. B. BOND, Agent, No. 89 Beaver-st.

TO SUGAR REFINING OPERATIVES.— Wanted for the Pacific Sugar Refinery, in San Francisco, a full set of hands, who are expected to be in San Francisco by the middle of November. Address, through the Post-Office, with references, CHARLES LATOUR.

WANTED—IN A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, up town, a Protestant girl, to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and strictly honest. To one that will suit a good and permanent situation, with good wages is offered. No common help need apply at No. 15 East 38th st., two doors from Madison av.

TO CARRIAGE-MAKERS.—WOOD BROTHERS are in want of a competent man as foreman and superintendent of their manufacturing and repairing shop in New-York. None but persons of experience in the business need apply. Applications received until Saturday, at No. 410 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework of a very small family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at No. 293 west 51st-st.

WANTED—IN A VERY SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly, a good, steady American, German or Scotch girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 29 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with reference.

WANTED TO HIRE—ONE OF SINGER'S large sewing machines, with or without the operator. Constant employment and good wages at No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. JOHN BROWN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, IN WALL OR Pearl-st., or in that vicinity, a ROLL OF BILLS, the property of a poor woman, consisting of two $20 bills on Park Bank, and two or three other bills, amounting in all to $49. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the store of Messrs. BURGER & HURLBUT, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ABOUT NOON, GOING from steamer *Confidence*, foot of Catharine st., to South st., from thence in stage to corner of Clinton and up to Monroe, A LADY'S BROOCH, large and small LOCKET, large one opens in middle, with different kinds of hair. The finder by leaving it at No. 91 Norfolk st., for Mrs. BUTLER, will be well rewarded.

LOST—A BLACK THREAD LACE VEIL, ON WEDnesday night, in 14th st., between 7th and 5th avs. If the finder will return it to No. 54 East 21st-st., a suitable reward will be given.

STEAM PUMP WANTED—ONE TO SUPPLY a ten-horse boiler. Apply to VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

BOARDING

MANSION HOUSE.—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights midway between Wall-st. and Fulton ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN and their wives, or a few single gentlemen, can obtain very pleasant rooms with board in a private family, at No. 310 West 21st st., opposite Chelsea square. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEFORE having taken boarders will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home, with partial board for the gentlemen; location 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY RECENTLY ARrived from Europe desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom with board in a quiet family; location should be west of Broadway, and not above Waverley-place. Address D. H., Box No. 140, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM OCT. 1.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife having bedroom furniture, would like to procure board in a private family, between 2d and 6th avs., and 4th and 30th sts.; references exchanged. Address, for two days, E. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

A PLEASANT PARLOR ON THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS TO LET—Unfurnished on moderate terms to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR A small respectable family, can be accommodated with apartments in a private house, with privilege of cooking in kitchen at No. 143 Franklin-st. Boarders need not apply. Terms in advance.

A LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM Europe, desires to obtain a small parlor and bedroom, with board, in a quiet family. Location must be west of Broadway and not higher than 8th-st. Address D. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$25 PER MONTH.—FURNISHED FLOOR TO let to a small family with bath room on floor. References required. Apply at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A FEW SMALL CHILDREN WILL BE taken to board and have a comfortable home with a lady without children at No. 304 7th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL steamer MINNEHAHA, Captain JAMES GALE, will commence her regular trips on the 1st of June, from Caldwell to Ticonderoga, connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
Will open for the reception of guests the 15th day of May.
DANIEL GALE.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Pen-taquit.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st. every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place "Idlewild." Inquiry may be made of JNO. B. KITCHING, No. 538 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE, AT a low price among mountain scenery, 100 miles from the City. Table supplied with fresh meat, poultry, vegetables, milk and fruit &c. Carriage furnished when wanted and the comfort of guests cared for; unsurpassed in health. For particulars, inquire of MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

ROUNDHILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD UNDER THE "STORM KING."— Good country board, with plenty of pure milk and good fruit, may be had on the bank of the Hudson nearly opposite Cold Spring; terms moderate. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms in the most pleasant part of Yonkers on high ground, for a small family or single gentlemen. Address or inquire for Mrs. WATTS, at the dépôt.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-STORY and basement house, built with brick and beautifully located, facing Washington Park, No. 151 Carlton-av., containing 9 rooms and cellar, marble mantles and grates, kitchen range and gas fixtures complete. Rent $300 per annum, possession immediately. Inquire at No. 145 Carlton-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE, STABLE and eight lots of ground in 86th st., 100 feet east of 1st-av., formerly occupied by Dr. Delafield. Apply to JAMES MAGINN, 3d-av., between 87th and 88th sts.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD LOFTS IN house No. 283 Canal st., near Broadway, fronts on both streets and a most eligible location for any kind of light business. Apply at No. 287 Canal-st., up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor and two bed-rooms, with plenty of closets, gas, bath, &c., on second floor, in East 14th st., with use of kitchen and servants' room. Family private. Rent moderate. Address T. H., Union square Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, a brown-stone high stoop, three-story and basement house, No. 208 West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, new and in complete order, containing all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 236 West 20th st.

HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—For a term of years—a first-class modern brown-stone house, four-story and basement, in perfect repair, has garden attached. A large portion of purchase money can remain. Apply to DAVID RAIT, No. 406 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A YOUNG LAWYER WISHES A DESK-ROOM in a respectable law office where his assistance in the routine of business would be considered an equivalent for the rent. Address G. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE—A comfortable two or three-story house, in a good location. Address W. L., Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above. Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

PATENT ORNAMENTAL MULTIGRADE FENCING.—This Fencing is manufactured at the New-York Planing Mill, corner of Bank and West sts. It can be made very handsome, of various patterns to suit the taste; is very durable; it will follow any grade, and will not cost more than a common picket-fence. It is well worthy the attention of all who may want a cheap, but ornamental fence. Address
R. R. THROCKMORTON,
Bank and West sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. B. CREWS, Auctioneer.
BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
We will sell, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the entire furniture of house No. 218 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. The furniture is in good order, and will be ready for inspection on the morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
SATURDAY, July 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 334 Atlantic, near Hoyt st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture; Brussels tapestry carpet, check matting, walnut extension table, walnut and other cane seat chairs, silver-plated castor, crockery, cutlery and cooking stove and kitchen furniture. The whole is in excellent order.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c., the property of a private gentleman removing to the country. J. W. PORTER, auctioneer, will sell to the highest bidder for cash, without any reserve, TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 278 West 14th st., near 9th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites covered in maroon, blue and gold, and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description, gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin, large and extensive rosewood secretary bookcase lined with silk and satin wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood étagères, with marble tops; plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner, ladies' rosewood work-tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame, heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil paintings by native artists, the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, inlaid plate and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an excellent and costly embroidered cover.

DINING ROOM.—Rich velvet tapestry carpet in good order; solid oak extension table all polished in the best manner; marble top fancy tables, mirrors, sofa beds, chairs in hair cloth; together with all the ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets, and decanters to match; rich China tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and dinner service 24 inch salvers, cake baskets, casters, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, &c.

CHAMBERS.—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, pure hair mattresses from 40 to 60 pounds, made to order, and in excellent condition; ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet tables, towel racks, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, bal(l)s and, tea and dining tables, linens, &c., together with a large and desirable assortment of articles not mentioned. No postponement. Articles going out of the City can be packed at sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.— ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, July 30, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

15 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	$100 each
16 shares Broadway Bank	25 each
10 shares Park Bank	100 each
20 shares Exchange Fire Ins. Co	30 each
10 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	25 each
5 shares New World Fire Ins. Co	50 each
6 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	50 each
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co	50 each
8 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co	50 each
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co	50 each
22½ shares National Fire Ins. Co	37½ each
5 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co	50 each
20 shares Goodhue Fire Ins. Co	100 each
50 shares East River Fire Ins. Co	15 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100 each
100 shares Ocean Ins. Co	10 each
15 shares Union Ferry Co	100 each
13 shares Hudson River Railroad	100 each
12 shares Northwestern Railroad Co	50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	100 each

$5,000 Galena City 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1865.
3,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds of 1882.
500 Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.

Securities received in addition to the regular advertised during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 2. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits, loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, collected and arranged upon single branches, in groups, and under glass shades, by the well known taxidermist, William Galbraith, Esq.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, sofas, chairs, bookcases, centre tables, dressing bureaus, wash stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.

PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c.—By A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt st., consisting in part of:
276 gold, silver, diamond detached and patent levers, cylinders, and chronometers, in hunting, open-face, and magic cases, 80 Beesly, Mamnus, M. J. Tobias, and Yates, silver hunting patent and detached levers.
200 gilt magic watches.
100 English movements by celebrated makers; also about
1,500 dwts. gold guard, fob and vest chains
100 dozen pins, rings, earrings, sleeve buttons, studs and various other articles in the line.
BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.
The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, as every lot will be sold without reserve.
Catalogues on Morning of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHing to retire from housekeeping, offers his entire fine rosewood, mahogany, enameled and oak furniture at private sale at a great sacrifice from cost, for a few days only, consisting of solid rosewood suites, étagères, bookcases, piano, a fine instrument, paintings, ornaments, bedsteads, bedding, bureaus, washstands, oak dining-room set, China, silver-ware, cutlery, &c. House to let—possession Aug. 15. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., ninth door west of 6th av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE NEAR the dépôt, West Bloomfield, N. J., consisting of a moderate sized genteel house, with about two acres of ground covered with every variety of fruit trees. The location is elevated and beautiful, at a distance of 14 miles from New York, three miles north of Orange, and in time, per railroad, one hour from New-York, five times per day. The village of West Bloomfield stands on an elevation of some 600 feet above tide water, with New-York and Brooklyn in view, and is one of the most healthy places in the State. For other particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan buildings, or B. M. BOYD, of firm of Cameron, Edwards & Co., No. 265 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first-class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Cedar Glen, about three minutes' walk from the Sing Sing Dépôt, consisting of house and one and a half acres of ground beautifully laid out, with an abundance of fruit trees, and commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Size of house, 40 feet square, three stories high, and basement. Will be sold at a low figure, for cash. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., corner Troy, New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. Y.—A handsome cottage, substantially built, situated finely, grounds abundantly stocked with grape-vines, ornamental and fruit trees, &c., 60 minutes' distant from City Hall by steamboat or railroad, communication hourly and commutation low. Very desirable especially for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Price $2,900, $1,800 may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to N. NILES, No. 66 Wall st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, and several in Brooklyn and New-York. For sale "Island View," 15 acres, house, &c., 15 miles from New-York; Western Land to exchange. Farm mortgages and cash for dry goods $5,000 to $50,000. Country and City property for exchange at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN FISHKILL, Dutchess County, New-York, 4 miles from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt on the main road, containing 105½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation; on the premises is a large double house not quite finished; also, barns and out-houses. Will be sold low in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, inquire on the premises; E. L. HALEY'S Farm or of R. ROTTS, at Coal-Yard, Flatbush av., near Nevins st., Brooklyn, L. I.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 89, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers, Lepines, Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent seconds for timing horses, Diamond and Enameled Watches for ladies, and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., second floor, near Broadway.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.— VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:
Smoked Hams from 9½ to 12 cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7½ to 9 cents.
Smoked Beef from 11½ to 12 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess Co. Mess from $17 to $17 75.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

B. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly at sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STATE OF MINNESOTA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS—Maturing July 1, 1867—Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—Coupons payable January and July 1. Secured by an annual tax of $27 777 77 to be retained as a sinking fund to cancel the debt, besides a special tax to pay the interest.
The entire indebtedness of the State amounts to $250,000, of which these bonds form a part, offering an investment in a State Stock at once profitable and secure.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE WATER-WORKS BONDS—Bearing six per cent. interest, maturing 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York, secured by a special mill tax and the water revenues. The entire debt of the city amounts to $3,301,000, ($1,825,000 of which is only contingent and is being gradually liquidated.)
With assets, consisting of real estate, stocks, &c. $4,015,703
The taxables for 1857 amount to 33,623,564
The population is 70,000.
The loan is contracted for the construction of the Water Works, and is an unexceptionable security, and well worthy the attention of parties wishing a safe investment.
The above Bonds for sale by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall st.
Full particulars, including copies of laws under which the Bonds were issued, may be had on application as above.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.
Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said Company:
Resolved, That a meeting of the stockholders be called to meet at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of voting on the subject of leasing the Chicago, Fulton and Mississippi Railroad bridge.
A circular, accompanied by the Engineer's Report, and estimates of the cost of said bridge, and other information explanatory of the project, and its advantages to this Company, will be forwarded to all stockholders whose residences are known at this office, as soon as the same can be printed. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1858.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE AUG 1, on the Detroit Monroe and Toledo, the Northern Indiana, and Jackson and Goshen Branch Bonds, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held in the City of New-York on July 15, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First-mortgage Land grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 29, 1858.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of MONDAY the 23d day of August next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1858.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of August next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., on and after Monday Aug. 2.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE (1st proximo) on Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid on and after Monday next, Aug. 2, upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office No. 92 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, July 27, 1858.—Interest due 1st prox., on the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of Coupons to Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 42 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company Bonds of 1861, and Dover Extension, will be paid at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Aug. 2 inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the first and second mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, New-York. J. N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
80 per cent of the profits to the assured.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Josh'a Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowling,	Dennis Oner,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
P. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob. S. Hone,
B. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL & BANKING COMPANY,
JERSEY CITY, July 23, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend, from the earnings of the Canal of five per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable to the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Aug. 3d, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to the stockholders, resident of Philadelphia and its vicinity, at the office of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co. The transfer books of this stock will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 3d day of August. H. D. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 22, 1858.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, in Chicago on the 16th day of August next in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of July, inst. By order of the Board. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., July 15, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared by this Company out of the earnings of the six months ending June 30. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the Phenix Bank on and after Monday, Aug. 2. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. until Aug. 2.
(Signed,) GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
6TH AV. AND 44TH ST., July 16, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams Esq. (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th to that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1858.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the original capital of $500,000, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 29 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug. 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
6:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., 4:45 and 8:15 P. M. Or Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION Tickets at greatly reduced rates to all stations south of Poughkeepsie sold on Saturday, good to return on ensuing Monday. Can be had only at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. dépôts.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby: also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—Cabin, $20; Deck $6.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA succeeds on SATURDAY, Aug. 7. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. Freight six cents per foot. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to Macon, Montgomery, Atlanta, Columbus and Albany Ga., sold at much less than local rates. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 31 at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 31st inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, July 31, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowns, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A horse that is gentle and that will stand without tying, that he would like to let to a person living in the country where the horse will have good feed and good care, can do so by calling at No. 69 Canal st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York, Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31.		WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18	
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14.		WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1	
From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTHERN LIGHT	Aug. 7.	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL,	Sept. 4.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $160 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin $80; 2d cabin, $60; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the AMERICAN EMPIRE, the INDIAN EMPIRE, and the BRITISH EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the AMERICAN EMPIRE, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW YORK.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.
MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.
THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.
For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows from Robinson st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Thursday, July 29, 4 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 30, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 30, 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 31, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, July 31, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 1, 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

JULY, 1858.—THE REGULAR AND OLD ESTABLISHED LINE.—For Shrewsbury, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Captain J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, July 26, 2½ P. M.	Monday, July 26, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, July 27, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 27, 6½ A. M.
Wednes'y, July 28, 3 P. M.	Wednes'y, July 28, 7 A. M.
Thursday, July 29, 5 P. M.	Thursday, July 29, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 30, 5 P. M.	Friday, July 30, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 31, 5½ P. M.	Saturday, July 31, 7 A. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company at Delancy's Neck at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 12½ o'clock.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—The steamer TAMINEND at 7 A. M.—Passage 50 cents—Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, from foot of Robinson-st., landing at Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS TO BRIDGEPORT.—From Peck slip pier, No. 24 East River—every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon in the new and elegant steamer BRIDGEPORT.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboat UNION will leave foot of Murray-st. on SUNDAY, August 1, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning leave Newark from Commercial dock, foot of Market st. at 7½ o'clock P. M. Fare 13 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield cars.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c. for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

$3 A PAIR ONLY.—GOAT BOOTS FOR SUMMER wear at JONES'S, No. 6 [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A quantity of firewood as hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction to pay expenses, unless claimed by the owner within three months from this date viz.:
Eleven cords (more or less) of oak firewood, taken from the pier at foot of Amos st., North River January 26, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.
NEW YORK, July 26, 1858.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW YORK, July 22, 1858.
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 16, 1858.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HOLMES, PLAINTIFF against the PLANTERS' BANK OF FAIRFIELD at Winnsboro, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1858, of which a copy is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars with interest from the 3d day of December 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York July 22d, 1858. W. C. R. ENGLISH,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—J. NELSON TAPPAN and WILLIAM H. STARBUCK against E. H. PENNIMAN.—Complaint filed July 21, 1858.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and county of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Wall-street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents with interest from the 17th day of July, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 20, 1858. HOFFMAN & PIRSSON,
jy23-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against LOUIS J. BELLONI and MARY G. BELLONI his wife, and GEORGE P. NEVIN.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, White Plains, in said County, on the 30th day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 24 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
EDWARD HARVEY
jy2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858. HANNAH KRAUTH, administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 28, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New Jersey, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD,
JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,
mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of A. LELAND & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. C. RAVENHILL retiring from the business. The remaining partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
AMOS LELAND,
GEO. D. HUBBARD,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1858. WM. C. RAVENHILL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of A. LELAND & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale of straw goods of every description at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.
AMOS LELAND,
GEO. D. HUBBARD,
NEW YORK, July 15, 1858. THOS. J. GROTJAN.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to wit in two pers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMBOAT WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers.) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays expected) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD with barges for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. [illegible] Canal st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors [illegible] and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] eases, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and [illegible] by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3 and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victim of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.
Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUG AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER, and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half-ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private. Medical book for nothing.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "DR. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 58 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

DR. ESMERALDO HAVING RETURNED from his recent visit to European hospitals, has resumed the practice of his profession in this city, and may be consulted in difficult cases of private disease, by all who would avoid imposition from medical pretenders, at his office No. 289 Canal st., third door East of Broadway, up stairs; and where his medicines and medical books may be obtained.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE is to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
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NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber base, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR. S. S. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS.—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6 he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, next, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating Primary School-house No. 49, now in the course of erection in Horatio-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the School Officers of the Ward. Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder, or bidders, to complete the heating process, so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the School Officers of the Ward previous to any payments being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for heating Primary School-house No. 49 IXth Ward." The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD, } Committee School Officers.
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward and for supplying so much new furniture as is necessary to furnish the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. LYDECKER,
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met Thursday afternoon, the President, C. H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

Councilman Brady presented a petition from William H. Raynor and others, owners of property on Forty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway, asking that those streets might be paved with Belgian pavement. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution to amend a resolution for procuring a new house for hose company No. 43, was adopted.

A resolution to place a fire hydrant at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, was referred.

A resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to suspend all proceedings in the matter of opening proposals or bids for the construction of sewers on Fifteenth-street, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted referring it to a special Committee of Five, to examine and report as to the progress of the construction of the new Croton Reservoir, and whether it will not be essential and necessary to build an outside retaining wall for protection from accident from the giving way of the so-called "puddling" on the inner side of the basin.

Councilman Frazer moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, For reasons unknown, the Union Park on Broadway is closed every evening at 9 o'clock, much to the annoyance of the public—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to report to the Board the reason for closing the Park at such hour, and that if no good reason exist therefor, he give immediate instructions to discontinue the closing of the said Park.

A good deal of badinage, hardly fit to be reported, was exchanged between Councilman Brady and the proposer, the former maintaining that only prostitutes and their abettors could wish to have the Park open at unseasonable hours, and that social evil would undoubtedly arise from such permission.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Councilman Bunce moved the following:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and are hereby directed to suspend all proceedings in the matter of the opening proposals or bids for the construction of a sewer in Fifteenth-street from avenue C to East River, until further order and direction from the Common Council.

Laid on the table.

The Board concurred in the apportionment of an assessment in the matter of a sewer in Seventy-ninth-street, Fifth avenue to East River.

The veto of the Mayor as to the grant of land for the Orphan's Home was again brought up. The resolution, which was vetoed by his Honor, was adopted, notwithstanding the objections given by the Mayor, the Board adhering to its former action by a unanimous vote.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in several assessments upon property on the Central Park, and also in several others that had relation to sewers in various localities.

After the transaction of other routine business relating to flagging and repairing sidewalks, filling sunken lots and similar matters, the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

Youthful Burglars.—The store of Messrs. Witty and Brunswick, No. 125 Cedar-street, was found on Monday morning to have been broken into during the night, and a watch and some other articles stolen. The First Ward Police were apprized of the robbery, and yesterday three boys giving their names as James Rice, Benjamin White and Charles Sturtz, each about 12 years of age, were arrested. They confessed the burglary, and pointed out to the officers a place near Hoboken where they had concealed the plunder. The boys were locked up for trial. They are suspected to have been concerned in other burglaries in the First Ward.

Attempted Rape.—As one of the boats' crews attached to the Harbor Police, was passing by the battery, at a few minutes of 12 on Wednesday evening, they heard the screams of a woman proceeding from the Battery. They immediately landed their boat, and arrived just in time to put to flight about half a dozen miscreants, who had been attempting an outrageous assault upon a female. The woman, who gave her name as Miss Daly, residing in Brooklyn, was taken to the First Ward Station-house. She was badly bruised. Her ruffianly assailants all escaped.

The Late Murderous Assault in the Fourth Ward.—John L. Gafney, who was so brutally assaulted a few nights since in Vandewater street, is not expected to survive his injuries. Yesterday, four men, named Frank McGoldrith, Michael Higgins, Daniel Devere and Patrick Duffy, were arrested, charged with being implicated in the assault. They each gave bail in $1,000 to answer.

Bold Robbery.—As Mrs. Catharine Johnson was entering the gate leading to the front area of her dwelling, No. 49 Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, a colored man suddenly snatched a satchel from her hand and ran away. Mrs. Johnson pursued him crying police, and Officer Sewer arrested the fellow. He was taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed for examination.

Wife Stabbing.—Michael Collins, residing at No. 25 Rose-street, is very fond of liquor, and after having drank a few glasses always manifests dislike for his wife and assaults her. On Wednesday evening, not contented with beating her, he attacked her with a knife, and stabbed her in the hand. He was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer.

Leap of a Crazy Woman.—A young French woman named Sophia Poet on Wednesday evening jumped from the third story of her residence, No. 28 East Eighteenth-street, sustaining serious injury. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. She has been subject to fits of mental derangement.

Arrests at Quarantine.—Jacob Firner and Jacob Siefacher were arrested on Wednesday evening on a warrant issued by the Health Officer, charging them with escaping from Quarantine. Andrew Jacobs and Wm. Row were arrested for going on board vessels under Quarantine, on pretence of being Quarantine stevedores.

Coroner's Inquest.

Child Fatally Scalded.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at No. 126 Sheriff-street, upon the body of Martha Baumer, a child aged five years, who died from scalds. A pailful of hot water had been left in the hall, and the girl fell head foremost into it. The Jury rendered a verdict, censuring the woman—a Mrs. Alexander—who had carelessly left the water in the hall.

Shall New-York be Disconnected from her Suburbs?

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Dead-Rabbit Democracy of the Board of Aldermen seem determined to push to its passage the resolution recently smuggled through the Board of Councilmen, designed to destroy the Peck-slip Ferry, and deprive the people of the Eastern District of Brooklyn of their accustomed means of communication with New-York. They are led on in this nefarious scheme by Aldermen Adams and Boole, and the project is defended on the plea (scarcely less infamous than that which Robin Hood adopted as his rule of action) that by impeding the communication between New-York and its suburbs, the interests of the former will be promoted. This doctrine, however, is so monstrous, that no sensible man will believe for a moment that it is anything more than an excuse to cover up the corrupt motive for the outrage determined upon; and if evidence on this point were wanted, it may be found in the fact that while the destruction of the Peck-slip Ferry is aimed at, it is proposed at the same time to establish another ferry to Brooklyn proper, in competition with the Union Ferry, and thereby improve and cheapen the communication between New-York and that quarter.

It will be difficult, then, to find a motive for this crusade against the existence of the Peck Slip Ferry, and the vested rights which are connected therewith and dependant thereon, except that which we have repeatedly exposed, namely: to benefit the new ferry recently established by George Law and others, in opposition to the Peck-slip Ferry. We will briefly enumerate the points in this matter:

1. No person petitions for a ferry from Peck slip to the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
2. No person proposes to establish a ferry between those points, if a lease is offered for sale.
4. The Union Ferry Company owns the entire water-front of the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn.
4. This circumstance would prevent the sale of the lease for any considerable sum.
5. The ferry franchise granted by the Brooklyn Common Council for a ferry from the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to some point in New-York, has expired.
6. The Peck-slip Ferry has been established twenty-three years.
7. A large interest has grown up around both termini, depending for existence upon the continuation of the ferry.
8. Vested rights to a large amount would be destroyed by the Peck-slip Ferry being discontinued.
9. It is the only ferry which connects "down-town" New-York with the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and runs all night.
10. A ferry running all night is absolutely necessary, between Peck-slip and South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.
11. A large proportion of the garden products offered for sale in Washington and Fulton Markets reach the City over the Peck-slip Ferry.
12. The South Tenth-street and James-slip Ferry (recently established by George Law and others, in opposition to the Peck-slip Ferry) has its termini at points inconvenient to the great majority of those who travel between the lower part of New-York and the Eastern District of Brooklyn.
13. It is very inefficient at all times, and its boats cease running altogether for about six hours each night.
14. Both the existing Ferries are absolutely required to accommodate the travel between the points they connect.
15. Neither has more than one slip at its New-York terminus, and two are absolutely essential to the proper accommodation of the public.

We have thus set forth the reasons why the iniquitous schemes which the Dead-Rabbit leaders in the Board of Aldermen are actively engaged in pushing. Its supporters cannot fail to be stigmatized by all honorable men, and it is certainly to be hoped that Republicans and Reformers will not have the mortification of seeing any of those elected as such, favoring this measure. And we have strong hopes that President Clancy will resist the demands of his party at this time; certainly he could do nothing more injurious to the interests of that large portion of his constituency which resides or does business in the Fourth Ward than to destroy the Peck slip Ferry. His sense of justice will prompt him to protect the vested rights of his constituents.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The fact that neuralgic pain in the head, impaired vision, hearing, and sense of smelling, are the results of Catarrh has been made public by the writer, and is beginning to attract the attention of the profession, and extorting the confession from them that they have never understood this disease, or attributed to it the results which are manifestly due to it.

The undersigned has labored to collect and condense from a large experience the prominent characteristics of Catarrh and to establish its pathology. Whether from skepticism or prejudice with the public, or jealousy and dogmatism with the great body of physicians, these facts may not be received, upon the instant is not important. The time is not distant when they *will* be incorporated in the writings and teachings of medical men, and the disease, when cured, will be cured by local application and upon the theory and practice I have indicated.

In my last communication I said I would notice the effects of Catarrh upon the throat, bronchia, lungs and stomach. The excessive morbid secretion poured out by the deceased glands, passing into the throat, creates irritation and sore throat, hoarseness, elongation of the palate, and a troublesome cough. Continued, these symptoms become aggravated, until permanent bronchitis is established, the cough grows more distressing, and the patient finds sooner or later, that the lungs are seriously affected, and consumption stares him in the face. With others, the vitiated mucus, passing to the stomach, deranges its action, producing acidity, flatulence, nausea, constipation, and the usual symptoms of dyspepsia.

These are briefly its effects, and they are too palpable to be traced to any other cause. Those who may be suffering with any of these symptoms, need not be told that the ordinary mode of treatment has proved impotent in relieving, except temporarily. That they may be cured by removing the "cause" would seem to require no argument. That I have permanently and radically cured the most formidable types of this malady, there is abundant evidence. Applicants by letter must describe fully their case and symptoms. Terms $10, including all charges and medicine for a month.

R. Goodale, No. 3 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A revolution in the oil and camphene trade is being made by coal oil. The fact is established and no longer an experiment. At present prices, which pays an enormous profit, it is the cheapest lubricator and illuminator now in use. Can be produced at less cost than any other. Demand now exceeds supply. Parties in search of coal or coal lands or information connected with the business, will find it to their interest to call at room No. 13, No. 49 Exchange-place.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Our bodies discharge all waste matter through the bowels, kidneys, and skin, and Holloway's Pills and Ointment restore these important organs to perfect health, when diseased in any way.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 29.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '67	114½
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '68	91½
21,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	92¾
1,000	do	92⅞
3,000	Virginia 6s	92¼
59,000	Missouri State 6s	85⅞
1,000	Louisiana S'te 6s	93
2,000	N. C. State 6s	96½
3,000	E. R. R. 3d Ms. Bs '83	77
2,000	E. R. R. Bs '75	32
6,000	Hud. R. R.R. 3d Mg	66
2,000	Har. R. R. 1st Mg	86
2,000	Har. R. R. 2d Mg.	77½
5,000	do	77¼
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87½
3,000	LaC.&M.L.G.B.	22
9,000	do	22¼
4,000	do	22¾
3,000	do	22⅞
22,000	do	23
2,000	N. J. C. 2d m. b.	80
1,000	N. J. C. 1st m. b.	93½
1,000	C., St P. & F D L. G. B.	17¼
1,000	Han. & St J. R. b	59
2,000	C B. & Q. R. 8p.ct. bonds	86
55	Amer. Ex. Bank	106
10	do	105⅞
15	Bk State of N. Y.	102
30	Bank of Commerce	100½
5	Metropolitan Bank	107
43	Continental Bank	97½
20	Atlantic Bank	79
50	Imp. and Trad. Bk	105
40	Bank of America	110½
100	Canton Company	20⅝
100	do b60	20¾
50	do b30	20⅞
50	Cumberland Pref.	17½
45	Pacific M. St'sp Co.	91
50	do	90¾
50	New-Jersey Zinc	6
200	Penn Coal Co.	79
575	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	85½
250	do b60	85⅝
350	do	85⅝
61	do	85¾
100	do b60	85¾
110	Erie Railroad	18⅜
50	do	18½
100	do s30	18¼
100	Hudson Riv. R. R. s60	29
180	do	29¼
100	do s30	29
12	do	29⅜
100	do	29⅛
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17½
50	do	17¼
50	Chi., Burl'n & Q. R. R.	65
800	Reading Railroad	49
200	do s60	48½
250	do b30	49¼
100	do s60	48¾
125	do	49¼
100	do b30	49⅜
600	do	49½
100	do s5	49½
300	do	49⅜
100	do s30	49⅜
100	Mich. Central R. R.	64
225	do b60	64
100	do	63½
100	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	24
160	do	23¾
200	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	46
200	do b60	46
65	do	46¼
50	do b60	46½
70	Panama R. R.	109¾
50	do	109⅞
210	Ga. & Chic R. R cpg	83
6	do opg	87¼
50	do b30	88
510	do opg	87½
1156	Clev. & Tol. R.	38¼
600	do s10	38¾
100	do s60	38
200	Chi. & Rk. I. R. R.	78¼
175	do	78
400	do	78⅛
100	do s10	78⅛
300	do b60	78¼
50	do b30	78¼
200	do s60	77¾
50	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
5	do	3¾
100	do	4⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Mo. St. 6s	85⅞
7,000	Harlem R. 2d Mt.	77
5,000	LaC.&M.L.G. b.	23½
15	Bank of America	110
50	Canton Co. b30	20⅝
5	Pac. M. St. Co.	91
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	85¾
100	do b60	85⅞
200	Erie Railroad	18¾
100	Reading R.R.	49½
300	do	49
100	do	48¾
100	do	48⅞
106	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63
25	Mich.S.&N.Ind.R.	24
25	Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	65
25	Mil. & Miss R. R.	17
22	Mi.S.&N.Ia.p.f.stk	46½
50	do	46¾
50	do s60	46
100	do s60	46¾
125	Panama Railroad	110
150	do b15	110¼
5	Illinois Cen. R. R.	74½
250	Gal. & Chi. R. R. s10	87¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	78¾
150	do	78⅛

Thursday, July 29—P. M.

A portion of the newspaper mail by the *Europa*, at Boston, came to hand this morning. The regular letter mail was not delivered until a late hour this afternoon. The advices from London are to the effect that while the Bank of England is loaning some Specie to the Continent and in the payment of the half-yearly dividends upon the public debt, the arrivals from Australia were quite large, the *Royal Charter*, steamer, delivering 120,000 ounces gold, equal at our Mint to $2,400,000. The Bank of England bullion falls off on the report of the week, $2,545,000. The Discounts of the Bank were again running down, because of the cheaper terms made in the open market. They fall off no less than $5,325,000 within the single week. The long-continued inactivity in the active employment or movement of money, and the comparatively dead stand to which the English Funds habe been brought, excite considerable discussion in the London papers. The money-writer for the *Times* continues to insist that notwithstanding all outward political signs, and the assurances of the Derby Government of perfect accord with France, there is a latent distrust in the sincerity of the French Emperor towards England, and that *this* is one, if not the principal, cause of stagnation. We confess we cannot see the force of this argument. Something very like the same stagnation has ruled our own market for some months past, and it is quite certain the United States have no fear of Louis Napoleon, and very little distrust in his peaceable professions towards his more immediate neighbors. The more rational conclusion would be, that both Great Britain and this country are recovering too slowly, or cautiously if you please, from the prostration of the late crisis to absorb the money, in regular business, that has accumulated in London and New-York, even at low rates of interest. In regard to American Stocks in London, there is some improvement in prices, without much new business. The arrangement of an Australian mail *via* Panama is confidently alluded to by the *Times* as a matter that ought to have been accomplished years ago, without waiting to have its importance pressed upon the Government by the fact that the latest Australian dates, without the aid of steam on the Pacific, are frequently delivered by this route. The Panama shares again sold at 110 this afternoon on the information by this steamer.

Our Money and Exchange Markets are without alteration to-day. There is an unusual degree of dullness pervading both. The Stock Market has also lost part of its buoyancy since Tuesday, though the *Bull* account continues in the ascendant, and every slight reaction against the market affords additional evidence of the real strength of confidence in the future of general prices. On a rather dull demand, such as we have had for twenty-four hours past, the *Bear* account has been slightly increased, but the movement against the market is less systematic and vigorous than at the close of June, and a number of prominent operators have reversed their position. The strictly commission brokers complain, however, of the absence of decided orders to buy. The dealings, to-day, with some inequality in prices, finally resulted in the same closing quotations for New-York Central and Erie as on Wednesday, while the Western shares and Reading are ½ ℔ cent. lower; Panama is ½ ℔ cent. better; Pacific Mail firm at 91 ℔ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants reacted 2 ℔ cent. from the lowest sales of yesterday, closing 23½ ℔ cent., sales. The whole concern, from the initiation of the Land Grant in the corruptible legislature of Wisconsin in 1856 down to the present hour, seems to have been a *juggle*, and, if rumor is not very much at fault the recent sales of the Land Grants upon the public, on the fraudulent pretext that the August coupon would be paid promptly *as advertised*, is not the least discreditable swindle by certain parties who, for years past, have lived and possibly grown rich upon the gambling iniquities of their own secret and unprincipled shaping in this notorious *Parker Vein* of railway projects. The State Stocks were firm, Missouris, 85⅞ sales. The general market left off dull.

The general markets show a large movement in Sugars to-day, at a further advance on 7,000 hhds. of ⅛c. the pound. The sales are probably the heaviest single day's business ever transacted in this market in the article of Sugar. The Corn Exchange is rather active for Grain, both Wheat and Corn, at full prices for sound parcels. Flour, also, in good request at steady prices. Cotton is dull on the last English news. Orleans middlings have fallen off to 12¾ cents.

The reported Bank movement this week from the four leading cities shows a further accumulation of Specie, and a decrease in Loans. The gross Deposits are slightly off, but the Clearing-house exchanges being deducted, there is an actual increase in the unemployed or undrawn Deposits in each of the four cities. The following is the comparative summary, including the Sub-Treasury at New-York:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, July 24	$118,940,482	$90,105,690	$35,515,243	$7,351,045
Boston, July 26	56,602,500	21,456,500	8,913,000	6,287,000
Philadelphia, July 26.	24,570,778	17,196,794	6,956,440	2,514,345
New-Orleans, July 17.	11,975,475	15,422,154	10,877,768	7,452,101
Sub-Treas., N.Y. July 24	—	—	5,335,940	—
Total	$212,089,235	144,181,138	67,628,391	23,604,494
Last week	$212,464,090	143,771,877	67,067,876	23,803,595

In this connection we copy from the Albany *Journal* the following summary of the Bank movement of the State of New-York, on the late quarterly statement:

	June, 1857.	June, 1858.
Discounts	$190,863,821	$199,980,431
Overdrafts	507,137	337,289
Due by banks	11,643,830	13,859,406
Real estate	7,423,015	8,484,041
Specie	14,370,434	36,404,058
Cash items	23,737,436	16,923,450
Stocks, &c	25,747,472	23,228,965
Bonds and mortgages	9,299,794	8,706,944
Bank notes	3,093,522	1,971,528
Do. suspended	771	5,774
Expense account	1,362,623	1,635,526
Add for cents	980	946
Total	$287,990,846	$302,538,358
Capital	$113,954,777	$114,690,541
Circulation	32,395,892	25,154,931
Profits	13,949,030	14,747,594
Due banks	27,319,817	36,469,584
Due others	1,010,575	876,235
Due State	3,254,877	3,130,387
Deposits	104,350,426	105,754,137
Other items	1,754,886	1,713,934
Add for cents	566	515
Total	$287,990,846	$302,537,858

A morning paper falls into the curious blunder of stating that the Treasury Bills, held by the Banks of this City, are returned in the *Specie*, instead of the *Loan*, column of the weekly statement. Of course, the mistake, when discovered, whether typographical or otherwise, will be set right. The return of Specie, made under oath, must be in actual Gold and Silver, and strictly under the law and the rule of the Bank Department, or it is false, and the oath a moral and legal perjury.

The August interest on the Bonds of the City of Dayton, Ohio, will be paid by Messrs. Atwood & Co., No. 92 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Central Company are called to meet at Albany on Thursday next, Aug. 5, to declare the usual half-yearly dividend.

Real Estate....Thursday, July 29.

By order of Court, in the case of Martin W. Brett, executor, and Louisa Benson, executrix of Samson A. Benson, deceased *vs.* George Patterson, John H. Reid and others, Mr. P. R. Wilkins sold one full lot north side One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 100 feet east of Sixth-avenue, for $280. Also, one lot 25 feet east of the above, (a neat cottage intervening between the two lots,) for $200. Both bought by the plaintiff in the suit. We understand there is a mortgage of $630 on these lots, and that other expenses have increased that sum to about $1,000.

By order of Court, in the case of Thomas E. Davis *vs.* Minor H. Keith and others, Mr. Ludlow resold a front of 91 feet 9 inches on the north side of Forty-first street, 123 feet 5 inches east of Fourth avenue, having an average depth of 33 feet, for the sum of $3,400.

We report the sale of the full lot on the southwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-fifth street for $3,000.

On the 17th inst. we made the following statement and disclaimer: "The way in which real estate is sometimes advertised and sold at the Merchants' Exchange is a flagrant outrage upon the rights of defendants, and cannot be too severely reprehended. *We attach no blame either to auctioneer, plaintiff in the suit, or any other parties interested.* We suppose and presume that each and all fulfill the requirements of the law to the letter. We are willing to believe that the Legislature alone should be held responsible for legalizing the injustice of which we speak."

Since that statement we have not given a thought to sheriffs, auctioneers, plaintiffs or referees. With them, in all our reports, we have had no controversy. Our complaint is of the law which authorizes sales at auction of property, "by order of Court," advertised twice a week for three weeks, in daily newspapers of small circulation and less influence; papers which not one dealer in real estate in a thousand ever sees or hears of. And we have also complained of these advertisements continually misleading even shrewd dealers themselves in real estate, by advertising a *house* as a "*lot*, piece or parcel of land." And also of advertising the "lot" in such an obscure and indefinite way that it is almost impossible to find it, even when you are in its vicinity. It was with these objects and motives, and none others, that we reported the sale of a "certain lot, piece, or parcel of land," by Mr. Charles E. Strong, Referee. The "lot" happens to be a *house*, No. 216 East Eighteenth-street, but we never for a moment thought of blaming Mr. Strong for thus advertising the house No. 216 East Eighteenth-street as a "lot, 220 feet west of First-avenue," without number. We supposed that the *law* required him to conceal the fact, and that, as a good citizen, he obeyed the law. We entertain a high opinion of Mr. Strong, and have never suspected his motives in the slightest degree, and regret that he should have felt wounded by a paragraph, not leveled at him, but at an unjust law.

No. 68 Wall-street, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the Real Estate report in your paper of the 27th inst., where I find that a sale made by me as referee on that day is commented upon in language which is calculated to convey an erroneous impression.

The property in question was advertised by me twice a week for three weeks in succession, (as the rules of Court require,) by the description contained in the judgment, in the *Evening Post*, a paper which receives a large portion of the legal advertising of the City. I am not authorized to incur any other expense for advertising than of this one legal advertisement, nor to vary the description contained in the judgment. The auctioneer also briefly advertised this sale for a week previous by a daily notice in the *Courier*, *Express*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. STRONG.

Office New-York and Erie R. R. Co.
New-York, July 29, 1858.

The Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at a meeting held on the 26th inst., feeling that the interest of the Company required that the main facts in regard to the difficulties now existing between the New-York and Erie Railroad and its competitors, should briefly be presented to the public, referred the matter to the Executive Committee, who made the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be published in the daily papers of this City.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

REPORT.

In regard to the existing difficulties of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the New-York Central, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, your Committee beg leave to report:

That it is of public notoriety that since the commencement of the present administration of this Company, it has made every possible effort to reform the abuses which have gradually crept into Railroad management, and yet it is now charged by its competitors that it has made a wanton and needless reduction in the rates of passenger fares. The facts are, that this Company brought about an agreement between the four great lines connecting the Atlantic cities and Western States, which placed them on an equal footing in their competition for the through traffic. To this agreement this Company adhered with the utmost fidelity, and it defies its competitors to show a single case where it violated the spirit of the contract. Not so with its competitors—with a view to increase their share of the traffic, alterations in rates and classifications were made soon after the signature of the agreement, and free passes continued to be issued in violation of the agreement. It is needless to specify the different violations of the agreement by the New-York Central and the other companies—ample proof of this can be furnished at any time. The efforts to divert traffic gradually reduced the rates of transportation, and in March last they were about as low as they had ever been. The two southern lines considered the agreement abrogated, and no longer paid the slightest regard to it, but the New-York Central, and the New-York and Erie Companies still considered themselves bound to each other by a separate agreement, which had been entered into between them previous to the agreement between the four lines.

On the 31st March last, the President of this Company returned from Europe, after an absence of three months. He was immediately called upon by Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and by Mr. Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who urged another convention of the four lines to make a new agreement, which would restore things to the condition they were in last Autumn. This led to a meeting of the four lines in Philadelphia, on the 13th May, when a new agreement was made and signed by the officers of all the Companies present, which was to become binding upon being ratified by the Board of Directors of the different Companies. The Directors of this Company ratified this agreement, although every Director present objected to it, as they considered that it would be violated as the previous agreement had been, while this Company, by adhering to it would be greatly injured in its traffic. The ratification of the agreement was principally due to D. Drew, Esq., who thought that out of consideration for the President of their Company, who had signed that agreement, it should be ratified; and yet Mr. Drew has been constantly charged in the public papers with causing the difficulty with the New-York Central Company, so as to further his stock speculations, an assertion in which there is not the slightest foundation. No other Company ratified this agreement—on the contrary, the Hudson River Railroad Company, forming a most important link in the New-York Central line, notified this Company that their Directors had *unanimously refused* to ratify the agreement. Mr. Pruyn, President *pro tem* of the New-York Central Railroad Company, under date of 29th May, after referring to this refusal on the part of the Hudson River Railroad Company, asked: "Do you consider it necessary that our Board should pass upon it (the agreement) or not? *I was about to call a meeting of our Board*, but would first like to have the views of the New-York and Erie Company on this point."

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under date of May 27, said that their being no quorum at their regular meeting of the Board, the contract was not acted upon but would come up again in a fortnight. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, with whom a difference of opinion had arisen as to the interpretation of one of the sections of the agreement, asked, under date of 2d June, "Under such circumstances, it is desirable to present (to their Board) the Philadelphia articles for ratification?" In meantime, the efforts to divert traffic were continued as actively as ever; rates of transportation were daily reduced and free passes issued to influence shippers. This Company, seeing that its interests suffered greatly from this state of things, under date of 4th June, notified its competitors that it no longer hoped to see the agreement ratified by them—that it considered each Road liberated from all engagements, and that this Company would meet the competition of any or all its competitors, by such means as it might deem fair and honorable, until such time as a wiser and more enlarged policy should be adopted by them from a conviction that it was their interest to do so.

Upon the whole subject being brought before the Board of Directors, they unanimously decided, on and after the 14th of June, to reduce the passenger fares to and from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to $5, and to and from Dunkirk to $6 10. This was decided upon, because it was supposed it would largely increase the passenger traffic of the Road; and as the competitors of this Company, when bound by solemn contracts not to alter rates or classifications had not hesitated to reduce the rates of transportation when they thought it might benefit them, there was no reason why this Company, when liberated from all engagements should not adopt a similar course in regard to passenger fares, if it would benefit their interests.

The numerous and constant reduction in the rates of transportation, which had greatly affected the revenues of all the companies had called forth no remarks or protests from the railroad interest of the United States, but no sooner were passenger fares reduced than the indignation of the whole community was called down upon this Company—a convention of railroads was called at Buffalo to obtain the aid of Western and Eastern Railroads to punish this Company, at which a resolution was passed that all roads which should not raise their passenger fares to former rates (nothing being said in regard to the rates of transportation) on or before the 5th July, should be cut off by all connecting roads. On that day neither the New-York Central, Hudson River, or New-York and Erie Railroad Companies raised their fares, and none of them were cut off by other Companies.

After the adjournment of the Buffalo Convention, a meeting of the representatives of the four great lines, was called by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 5th of July. The Philadelphia agreement was once more discussed and adopted by the officers of the three lines, (with the exception of the Hudson River Railroad Company whose President stated they would not become a party to the agreement,) but the President of this Company, whilst he offered to submit it to the Board of Directors of the Company, stated he was not authorized to enter into or sign any such agreement. Threats were then made by the officers of the other Companies that if the agreement was not signed by the President of this Company, and ratified by the Board of Directors, public odium would be called down upon him and this Company for preventing the amicable arrangement of the difficulties existing between the contending lines. Finding that his presence in the Convention would be attempted to be used injuriously to the interests of the Company he represented, the President of this Company withdrew from the Convention, but a copy of the new agreement having been sent to him, it was submitted on the 15th instant to the Board of Directors, by whom, after a full discussion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and communicated to the competing lines:

Whereas, All previous agreements entered into by this Company with competing lines, have been invariably violated to the great injury of this Company; and,

Whereas, The agreement now proposed by the competing lines is similar to previous agreements, and appears to offer no real additional guarantees against its violation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board respectfully decline to assent to the agreement now laid before them at the request of the New-York Central, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies.

Besides the reasons above stated by this Company, for not consenting to the proposed agreement, was the important one, that this Company having once reduced the rate of passenger fare, was no longer in the same position as when it had assented to the Philadelphia agreement.

A second Railroad Convention was thereupon called at Cleveland, on the 21st July, which was attended by only a small portion of the Western Roads. The solicitations and threats of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad, induced the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is deemed necessary for the protection of the Railroad interests of the country that proper rules and regulations be adopted for sustaining the prices for the transportation of persons and property, and for that purpose the following agreement has been entered into between the several Railroad Companies here represented.

First.—It is agreed that when there are competing lines of roads between different points, the rates of transportation shall be the same by all the lines, the shortest line fixing the price, (when it cannot be mutually agreed upon,) but shall not be at liberty to change the same without first giving ten days' notice to the other parties interested and having the concurrence of a majority.

Second.—When lines are composed of part rail and part water, the water route shall have the right to carry at such reasonable lower rates than the all rail route as may be agreed upon.

Third.—In case any Company or Companies forming a through connected line of road, or any part thereof, reduce the price for the transportation of persons or property below the regular established rate, by allowing commissions or drawbacks, or otherwise, the Companies forming the lines competing with such Company or line reducing prices, shall reduce prices on passengers to the same rate, and $1 ℔ ton on freight below the rate charged by such Company or Companies first reducing, and such reduction shall be borne by all the Companies in proportion to the amount each received of the regular established rate; and the Company or Companies forming the connected line with the Company or Companies first reducing prices shall refuse to sell passenger tickets or contract, bill or receipt freight over the road or roads of such Company or Companies so reducing prices, and shall refuse to permit such Company or Companies to contract or bill freight, or sell passenger tickets over it or their roads, or receive such tickets for fare when sold, until such Company or Companies shall restore prices to the former rates, to the satisfaction of the competing line or lines.

On motion of Mr. Movius, said report was accepted; and thereupon, after full discussion of its various provisions, by a vote of the companies represented, it was unanimously adopted, and that the adoption thereof should be binding upon the Companies represented from this date, without any other formal execution of agreement between them:

On motion of Mr. Brydges, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the New-York and Erie Campany having reduced the rate of passenger fares between Buffalo and New-York, and having refused to place the fares back to their former rates.

Resolved, That this case falls within the sense of the agreement just adopted, and that the action set forth in the agreement be put in force on Monday, 26th July, as against the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

At the same time, Mr. Corning addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Convention:

Cleveland, Tuesday, July 21, 1858.

Judge Newman, Chairman—*Dear Sir:* The New-York Central Railroad agrees to regulate its intercourse with other Railroad Companies by the terms of the agreement this day entered into by the representatives of certain Railroad Companies in this city; and in pursuance of the provisions of that agreement, will at once withdraw all facilities both freight and passenger, and decline all business arrangements with any and all Railroad Companies, whether represented in the conference or not, who do not strictly conform to the letter and spirit of the agreement.

Yours, very respectfully,
ERASTUS CORNING,
President of New-York Central Railroad.

Upon what plea were the Western Railroads thus called upon to combine against this Company? It is true that it had reduced the rates of passengers' fares to the Lakes, but the reduction in no way affected the interests of the Western Roads, and they had never paid the least attention to the more ruinous reductions on the rates of transportation which had so often been made by the competitors of this Company, of which reduction the Western Roads bore their share. At the very time that the New-York Central Railroad Company was urging the Western Roads to combine against this Company because it had reduced the passenger fare, the New-York agent of that Company without the knowledge or consent of the Western Companies, was issuing circulars to Western merchants, announcing a reduction of 25 ℔ cent. on Western-bound freights, thus making that Company amenable to the very penalties they were enforcing against this Company.

The contest between this Company and its competitors is a purely local matter, in which the Western roads have no interest and should take no part. Why should the Western roads attempt to screen the New-York Central from the consequences of its breach of faith? Did either the New-York Central Company or the New-York and Erie Company take part in the contest between the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Companies? or in that between the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Mad River and Lake Erie Companies? The Western roads that assent to and carry out the resolutions adopted at Cleveland, not only take sides with the aggressors against the aggrieved party, but, by prorating the reduction of fares and of transportation, they also voluntarily assume a loss which they were not called upon to bear. It remains to be seen if their stockholders will sanction this gratuitous action against their interests.

The New-York Central Company has already notified several Roads, that had the independence to refuse to submit to its dictation, that they would refuse to sell tickets over them, or to receive their tickets over the New-York Central. This is an indication of what all Companies must expect, the moment they refuse to submit to the decrees of that Company.

The present contest is an attempt on the part of the New-York Central Railroad Company, aided by the two Northern lines, to force this Company to submit to its dictation. The success of this attempt would be fatal to the entire railroad interest, as it would thereafter leave them entirely in the power of the New-York Central managers, whose constant efforts to monopolize the entire traffic of the country, are too well known to need recapitulation. That Company has invariably attempted to crush every competing interest from the smallest corporation up to the very Canals of the State of New-York: and it has constantly used its influence and power to the injury of the railroad interest of the country, including that of it's own stockholders. We need only instance that the New-York Central Railroad Company was the first to invest the capital of its stockholders in connecting lines, which example has been followed by other Companies, to the ruin of many of the most important and profitable roads of the country: and that Company has constantly forced high speed on all it's competitors, against the earnest protest of the latter, thereby enormously increasing the running expenses, as well as the risk and injuries from accidents.

With these explanations we think the public, and particularly the stockholders of the different companies interested, can judge of the merits of the question, and decide who has best consulted the interests intrusted to their care. Confident in the justice of our cause, and in the propriety of the course pursued by this Company, we think the subject may safely be left with the public, who will never favor a monopoly, or sanction the oppression of the weak by the strong.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 29—1 P. M.

Flour market inactive, except for choice; sales 400 bbls. at $4 25@$4 50 for superfine Ohio; $4 75 for double extra do. and extra Canadian, and $5 for superior double extra do. Pastry Wheat—Holders press on market: sales 23,000 bushels at 67c. for hot Spring; 95c. for red Indiana, and $1 07 for white Michigan. Corn firm; sales 8,000 bushels warm at 54c., and 40,000 bushels sound, to arrive, at 62½c. Oats—Holders continue firm; nominal at 40c. for sound. Whisky steady; sales 50 bbls. at 22½c. Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 12,700 bush. Wheat; 37,000 bush. Corn; 400 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—5,400 bbls. Flour; 86,000 bush. Wheat; 75,000 bush. Corn; 26,000 bush. Oats; 3,000 bush. Rye.

Chicago, Thursday, July 29.

Flour quiet. Wheat active at 68½c. Corn active at 53c. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—500 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bush. Wheat; 47,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—10,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—360 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bush. Wheat; 23,000 bush. Corn.

Charleston, Thursday, July 29.

Cotton declining; sales to-day, 350 bales. The sales of the week add up 3,400 bales. The market closed with a depressed feeling.

Baltimore, Thursday, July 29.

Flour quiet. Wheat active; Red, $1 20@$1 30; White, $1 25@$1 42. Corn better, Yellow, 85c.@87c. Whisky firm at 26½c.@27½c. Provisions firm.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 29.

Flour firm. Wheat scarce and steady. Corn unsettled; Yellow, 90c. Whisky firm, at 25½c.@26c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 31
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
Austria	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 2
America	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Northern Light	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 7
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Aug. 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
American Empire	New-York	Galway	Aug. 17
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 26

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Prince Albert	Galway	New-York	July 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 28
Great Britain	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Granada, from Aspinwall and Key West—D. B. Allen, W. R. C. Webster, W. Haller, J. Goller, Mr. Miller, Gen. M. Jerey, G. Perez, J. Inebauon, Jas. Thomas, Mr. Lonmenstein, Miss Johnson.

In schr. Kensington, from Kingston, Jam.—Mrs. R. Gideon and child.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—Miss Fox, Miss S. McCullum, Miss F. McCullum, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Lonchamp, Mrs. Murgrave, Mrs. Pinckney, Mrs. Chandler, Messrs. M. Caspari, Struve, Thos. Placide, Francis Healy, Charles Platt, Wm. Pascoe, John Nairn, Moore, John Atkinson, Borden, Noble J. Underhill, J. Barris and lady, Mr. Bicks, Mr. Dustan, John Crawford, R. W. Weeck, John W. Johnson, Wm. C. Hampton and lady, Mr. Benson, Richard N. Smith and lady, two Miss Corbins, Robert Beald, Capt. Dyett, Messrs. Watson, Wood, Richey, Richards, Borden, Wooldige, Brown, Phillipps, N. Neil, Pascoe, Bryan, D. O. Brien, J. Y. Sproule, Ayres, Prof. W. C. Cabell, Mr. Crary, lady and three children, J. Reedowall, F. Snyder, R. A. Ruprich, H. Metz, J. Evans and lady, Mr. Goodrich and lady, Messrs. Wells, Place, Motz, Campbell, Brough, John Armstrong, D. Pomaid, Chas. Fisher, Michael Dowling, J. E. Hathaway, Chas. Elliett, and 173 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—F. Gurney, lady and child, E. M. Osborne and lady, J. D. Keely, L. J. Lyle, Mrs. D. Halsey, Mrs. Clarkson and son, H. E. Smith and lady, Mrs. M. Keen, Miss Creig, Mrs. S. Rosenstock, C. W. Hollowell, lady, child and nurse, G. W. King, W. J. Walker, Mrs. H. Benedict and daughter, Mrs. C. P. Young, Miss C. Boggs, J. Frost, Wm. Simmons and lady, Mrs. E. Stansberry, Miss E. Jackson, Miss M. Merriam, O. Hinrichs, J. Hyde, Lewis City, W. A. Mountcastle, J. Smith, J. Mead, G. H. Wilson, J. H. Grabb, J. E. Carter, Jno. O. Grey, Chas. Post, J. Wright, C. E. Bishop, Jno. H. Shook, Abel Head, C. H. Smith, A. Smith, R. King, M. Lopez, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises.... 9 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 20 | Gov. Island 11 09 | Hell Gate.... 0 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steamers Tacony, Wilson, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Artisan, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Bremerhaven, Hilken, Rotterdam, Stanton & Ruger.

Barks Col. J. McRae, Barry, Wilmington, F. F. Montoa & Co.; Oromocto, (Br.,) Webster, Quebec, Merle & McLeod.

Brigs Geranium, Pierce, Galveston, Nelson, Clements & Co.; Sea Foam, Price, Rio Janeiro, C. W. Swift; J. Butler, Park, Port-au-Platte, Lyman & Co.; J. B. King, Coffill, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners J. P. Loffland, Nichols, City Point, C. M. Frye; Arctic, Bent, St. John, N. B., P. J. Nevius & Sons; M. Rogers, Farren, New-Haven, ——; Florida, Mott, Norfolk, J. A. Bogert; L. P. Smith, Chesbro, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; F. Mervin, Avery, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Barges Star, Drake, Philadelphia, Briggs' Line; Comet, Dayton, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Granada, Lieut. Berryman commanding, Aspinwall July 19, via Key West 25th, with passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Jura, (Br. screw,) Moodie, Liverpool 17th inst., at 1:25 P. M., with mdse. to E. Cunard. 27th, lat. 41 29, lon. 61 05, passed Am. ship S. Baker, bd. E. Anchored at Quarantine at 9 o'clock A. M.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore and Norfolk 32 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Galatea, (of Boston,) Barber, Manila April 12, passed Anjier May 4, Cape of Good Hope June 14, and the Equator July 6, with hemp, &c., to master.

Ship Emerald, Cook, Liverpool June 20, with mdse. and passengers, all well, to Howland & Thompson. Has had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Ship Albert Gallatin, (of Portsmouth,) Salter, Liverpool 50 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms with much fog most of the passage. Had a pilot on board (from boat G. W. Blunt,) 8 days.

Ship Anna Kimball, (of Beverly,) Marsh, Shields 40 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Brig Samuel French, Parrit, Eastport 5 ds., with lath, &c. to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Joseph Guest, Rayner, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. R. C. & A. Ward, (3 masted,) Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Capella, (of Providence, R. I.,) Head, St. Johns, P. R., July 17, with sugar, &c., Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. O. H. Lee, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to A. Bedell.

Schr. Panama, Haley, Virginia 36 hours, with wheat to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Richard A. Wood, Cramer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Halston, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Ida Maria, Millone, Virginia 3 ds., with oats to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, Wooster, Mayaguez, P. R., July 10, with sugar, &c., to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Schr. Kensington, (of Charleston,) McDougall, Kingston, Jam., July 3, with coffee, rum, &c., to master.

Schr. A. Low, Wood, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Emeline, Bogart, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Magellan, Harper, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Bement, Decker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Racer, Pierce, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Danl. S. Miller, Crissy, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Lion, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. G. Wright, Walling, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Exerton, Farbell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Pierson, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Memento, Birdsell, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Peter Mowell, Small, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza S., Lane, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. T. C. Acton, Jones, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Anson, Cuttle, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Saugatuck, Kelly, Westport, Ct., in ballast.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Sprague, Newark, for Wareham.

Schr. Victor, Sears, Rondout, for Providence.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark Cienfuegos, Wait, Cienfuegos July 4, with sugar, &c., to Pohvert & Co. Sld. in co. with bark James Cook, Young, for Boston; Jacob Merrill, for Philadelphia; brig Princeton, for New-York. July 23, lat. 35 30, lon. 74 30, passed a ship bd. S., showing Wm. Nelson & Sons' signal. Died at Cienfuegos, June 30, Wm. S. Goeney, of Newburg, N. Y., aged 15.

Barkantine Young America, Collins, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Robert & Williams. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. July 10, John King, of New-York, 2d mate, died of a cold.

Brig Argo, (of Bath,) Auld, Cardenas 18 ds., with molasses to Barot & Herrara.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, Smith, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Queen of the West, for New-York, and bark Warren, from Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to S.

Below.

Ships Frank Flint, Robinson, Liverpool June 14; Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Julia Lawrence, Pierce, from Liverpool. Also 1 ship, unknown.

Memoranda.

Bark Cadet, before reported lost, was from Belize, for this port, having discharged an outward cargo and reloaded.

The new steamship Ocean Queen, of Vanderbilt's line, went down the Bay yesterday, 29th, on an engineer's trial trip, and returned in the evening.

The steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Jeffrey, left to-day for Liverpool with 77 cabin passengers, and 173 in the steerage. She takes out $198,743 in specie.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, July 29—Arr. schr. Elizabeth G. Felton, (of New-York,) from Darien, Ga., with lumber, bound to Rio, leaking badly.

BOSTON, July 29—Arr. ship Addie Snow, Howe, Liverpool; brig E. F. Peck, Aldrich, Apalachicola.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Gallatin—ship, (of Boston,) from Liverpool for New-York, was seen, 25th inst., off Edges.

Clara—ship, (of Hallowell,) Wells, 47 ds. from Akyab for Falmouth, all well, May 21, lat. 21 S., lon. 64 8.

David Hoadly—ship Magna, Antwerp and Flushing June 15, was seen, July 23, lat. 43 28, lon. 58.

Helen Mar—Br. herm. brig, (of St. Johns,) from Falmouth, N. S., for Barbadoes, July 20, lat. 24 15, lon. 61 42.

Lord Dufferin—Johnson, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, July 20, lat. 31 30, lon. 79.

Louise—Fr. fishing brig, with 28,000 fish, had been 60 ds. on the Banks, and reported fish scarce, on Grand Banks, July 19, lat. 44 47, lon. 62 40.

May—schr. from Boston for Charleston, July 25, lat. 37, lon. 75 40.

Oak—Br. bark, 30 ds. from Penang for New-York, was passed, May 25, lat. 26 05 S., lon. 80 28 E.

Rebecca—bark, hence for Lisbon, July 7, lat. 45 46, lon. 30 10.

Trinidad—Br. ship, from Greenock, bd. W., (probably bound to Trinidad,) was signalized, July 15, lat. 14 10 N., lon. 46 15 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., July 10, brigs Rainbow, for New-Haven in 2 ds.; S. T. Norcross, for Philadelphia in 4 ds.; Wm. Moore, do., do.; Delaware, do., do.

At Kingston, Jam., July 3, bark Vernon, for London, ldg.

At St. Johns, P. R., July 17, brig R. H. Kirkland, for New-York soon.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN CHINA, MAY 22.

At Amoy—Eureka and Progressive Age.

At East Coast—John Wade and Oscar.

At Hong Kong—Atmosphere, Barreda Brothers, Don Quixote, Cohota, Derby, Fearless, Hotspur, Jumna, Mary E. Slade, Melita, Norway, Orpheus, Santa Claus, Sea Nymph and Wanderer.

At Macao—Frank Johnson, Game Cock, Maury and Myrtle.

At Shanghae—Algonquin, Arcadia, Cossack, Edith Rose, C. L. Tilton, Maria, Minna, Sancho Panza and Tartar.

At Swatow—Emperor and Magnet.

At Whampoa—Argonaut, Kathay, Loochoo, Malay, Romance of the Seas, Sonora and Storm King.

Ships of War—Antelope, Minnesota and Mississippi, at Gulf of Petchelee; and Germantown at Whampoa.

PASSED THE STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Admiral v. Heemskerk, from Macao, for Havana, May 9; Alvesa, from Swatow, for Havana, April 20; Empress, from Manila, for New-York, May 19; Galatea, from Manila, for New-York, May 4; Gray Feather, from Hong Kong, for New-York, May 18; Kate Hastings, from Boston, for Hong Kong, April 28; Norma, from Hong Kong, for Havana, May 9; P. C. Hooft, from Macao, for Havana, May 10; Robin Hood, from Shanghae, for New-York, May 17; Union, from Shanghae, for New-York, May 9; Westward Ho, from Macao, for Havana, April 7.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,

instituted for the purpose of making provision for sick, aged and infirm actors and actresses throughout the United States; also for the support of widows of deceased members, and the education of their children.

PRESIDENT,
MR. JAMES T. BRADY.
TRUSTEES:
Mr. W. P. CHAPMAN, Mr. J. PRESCOTT HALL,
Mr. J. S. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. GENIN,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING next, Aug. 2, 1858, when a
FESTIVAL PERFORMANCE,
on an
UNPRECEDENTED SCALE OF GRANDEUR,
will be presented, combining
TRAGEDY, COMEDY, SPECTACLE, FARCE, MELODRAMA, SINGING and DANCING,
illustrated by
ALL THE TALENT IN THE CITY,
not otherwise occupied.

In consequence of the extreme length of the programme the doors will be open at 5½, to commence at 6½ o'clock.

The following ladies and gentlemen will appear:

Mlle. Louise Lamoureux
Mr. W. R. Blake,
Mr. John Brougham,
Mr. Walcot,
Mr. Mark Smith,
Mr. J. Proctor,
Mr. S. W. Glenn,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry,
Mr. J. Moore,
Mr. W. Davidge,
Mr. W. Forbes,
Mr. B. De Bar,
Mr. A. H. Davenport,
Mr. C. Wheatleigh,
Mr. H. A. Perry,
Mr. J. H. Allen,
Mr. J. Herbert,
Mr. G. Fox,
Mr. J. McClosky,
Prof. B. Yates and pupils
Mr. C. T. Smith,
Mr. G. Boniface,
Mr. Lanergan,
Mr. G. F. Marchant,
Mr. G. W. Smith,
Mr. R. Johnston,
Mr. T. Price,
Mrs. A. Parker,
Miss M. Gannon,
Mrs. J. H. Allen,
Mrs. Forbes,
Mrs. Dunn,
Miss Ida Vernon,
Miss Ada Clifton,
Miss H. Gale,
Miss A. Gale,
Mrs. McLean,
Mr. Lawson,
Mr. McDonall,
Mr. D. Anderson,
Mr. D. S. Howard,
Mr. Ferdon,
Mr. J. Dunn,
Mr. B. C. Jordan,
Mr. C. W. Bernard,
Mr. B. Brown,
Mr. Lascelles,
Mr. H. Gilbert,
Miss Viola Plunkett,
Miss Adele Plunkett,
Mr. A. Booth,
Mr. J. J. Prior,
Mr. C. Walters,
Mr. F. S. Chanfrau,
Mr. Canoll,
Mr. G. Jordan,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. H. Evans,
Mr. G. A. Beane,
Mr. H. Russell,
Mr. Deering,
Mr. Foster,
Mr. Brucciari,
Mr. J. H. Friel,
Mr. J. W. Lingard,
Mr. F. C. Wemyss,
Mr. J. Jefferson,
Mr. J. S. Cooke,
Mr. W. Petersheu,
Mr. C. M. Taylor,
Mr. John Sefton,
Mr. N. S. Clarke,
Mr. J. Oxley,
Mr. C. C. Hoym,
Mr. J. Barnett,
Mr. H. Watkins,
Mr. J. Grosvenor,
Mr. Denvil,
Mr. Hacaway,
Mr. Denham,
Miss J. Coombes,
Miss Fanny Herring,
Miss Francis,
Miss Sergeant,
Mrs. A. Cushman,
Miss J. Turnbull,
Miss Hickman,
Miss Jackson,
Mlle. Celeste,
Mrs. John Sefton,
Miss Alexina Wallis,
Mme. Loveruay,
Mrs. Howard,
Miss Henry,
Mr. L. P. Barrett,
Mr. W. H. Bellamy,

with many others whose names have not been given in.

The evening's entertainments will commence with a selection from Sheridan's comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute....Mr. Mark Smith
Captain Absolute....Mr. George Jordan
Acres....Mr. T. B. Johnston
Sir Lucius O'Trigger....Mr. G. Boniface
Mrs. Malaprop....Mrs. Vernon
Lydia Languish....Miss Mary Gannon
Pas Comique....by....Prof. Yates

To be followed by a selection from Bulwer's play of
RICHELIEU.
Cardinal Richelieu....Mr. Edwin Booth
Julie de Mortemar....Miss Howard
Count de Baradas....Mr. Canoll

Pas de Quatre by Miss Heckman, Miss H. Gale, Miss A. Gale and Miss Jackson.

After which a selection from James Sheridan Knowles' play of
THE LOVE CHASE.
Sir William Fondlove....Mr. S. W. Glenn
Wildrake....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Master Waller....Mr. Hamilton
Trueworth....Mr. Collier
Widow Green....Mrs. Grattan
Constance....Miss Jane Coombes
Lydia....Mrs. A. Parker
Phebe....Miss Francis

Grand Pas de Bouquet by Mlle. Louise Lamoureux and Mr. G. W. Smith.

Song....by....Madame Loveruay

To be followed by a histrionic pageant with an allegorical introduction, written and arranged for this occasion by Mr. Brougham, to be called
SHAKESPEARE'S DREAM.
CHARACTERS IN THE INTRODUCTION.
Chronos....Mr. J. Prior
Genius....Mr. H. Rynar
Fancy....Miss Herbert

PAS DE TROIS ANGLAIS;
OR THE FOX-HUNTER'S JIG
By Mons. J. B. Louis Syellosy, late from Brazil, and the sisters Augusta and Maria Rabineau.
IN THE PAGEANT AND TABLEAUX
nearly ALL the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Theatrical Profession in the City will participate.
PAS METROPOLITAN,
By Professor Yates and Miss Marion Henry.

To be followed by Colman's celebrated musical Comedy of
THE REVIEW;
OR,
THE WAGS OF WINDSOR.
Deputy Bull (on this occasion only)....Mr. W. R. Blake
Looney McTwolter (with the song of "Oh, Whack,")....Mr. Brougham
Caleb Quotem (with the celebrated song of "I'm Parish Clerk")....Mr. Walcot
John Lump....Mr. John Sefton
(first appearance in five years.)
....Mr. J. Dunn
Capt. Beaugard, (with song)....Mr. Lingard
Dubbs....Miss Ada Clifton
Grace Gaylove....Mrs. John Sefton
Lucy....

After which the popular interlude of
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.
Sir George Howard....Mr. Cranshawe
Christopher Strop....Mr. G. L. Fox
Thomas....Mr. Bruce
Lady Howard....Miss A. Cushman
Nancy Strop....Miss F. Herring

To conclude with the popular melo-drama of
THE DUMB GIRL OF GENOA.
Strappado....Mr. F. Watkins
Justin....Mr. W. Taylor
Moco....Mr. H. Jordan
Antonio....Mr. Ferdon
Count Corvoni....Mr. Duncan
Desperetto....Mr. E. F. Taylor
Maladetto....Mr. Lauson
Julietta....Miss Julia Turnbull
Stage Manager....Mr. J. MOORE
Prompter....Mr. T. PRICE
Conductor of Band....A. RIEFF, Jr.
Tickets....50 cents
Amphitheatre....25 cents

No secured seats. Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music only; during the day at the Box Office, and in the evening, also.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 30.. 7 A. M.	Friday, July 30.. 10 A. M.
Saturday, July 31.. 10½ A. M.	Sat'day, July 31.. 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 1.. 7½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 1.. 11½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 1.. 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 1.. 2½ P. M. and *Laura*.
(*Highland Light*)	(*Laura*)
Monday, Aug. 2.. 6½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 2.. 6½ A. M.
(*Ocean Wave*)	
Sat'day, July 31.. 2½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 31.. 12½ P. M.

The *Laura* will not connect with the *Ocean Wave*.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of Stages connects with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.